The Sydney Morning Herald.

№ 5987.—VOL. XXXVIII.] FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1857. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th August, at her residence, Richmond, near Melbourne, Mrs. F. T. Ryan, of a daughter.

On the 7th instant, at her residence, Ellenor, the wife of Mr. Thomas Grimes, stonemason, of a son.

On the 12th instant, at Cleveland-street, Redfern, Mrs. James T. Ward, of a daughter.

On the 30th ultimo, at Port Macquarie, Alice, wife of Mr. John B. Hoare, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th instant, by the Rev. B. James, Mr. W. Angus, to Miss M. A. Bibb, second daughter of the late Mr. James Bibb, of this city.

On the 10th instant, by special license, at the Roman Catholic church, West Maitland, by the Rev. Dean Lynch, and afterwards at the Wesleyan chapel, by Rev. Mr. Chapman, John Joseph, second son of Mr. John Riley, to Harriet, relict of the late Edwin Hinchliffe, and only daughter of Mr. W. Hasel, of Oakhampton Road, West Maitland.

DEATH.

On the 22nd July, at Beechworth, Victoria, Mrs. Margaret Powell, aged 27 years, sister of Mr. James Chambers, Redfern, after a long and painful illness, leaving an affectionate husband, two children, relatives, and friends to lament their loss.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO THE HAWKESBURY and WINDSOR. — The STAR will leave the Union Wharf on FRIDAY, 14th, at 3 p.m.
For freight, apply on board; or WM. PRITCHARD, Union Wharf.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The HUNTER, for MORPETH, TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H.R.N.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS
CLARENCE, to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY), at 11.
LONDON, to MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3.
BOOMERANG, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TUESDAY EVENING at 8.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8
STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY, 24th August, at 11 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

WOLLONGONG. The ELIZABETH COHEN will leave for the above port THIS DAY, at noon.
J. SHOOBERT, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

FOR WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER.—The schooner JESSIE, is now ready to receive cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY NIGHT.
For freight or passage apply to NORTHWOOD and COX, Baltic Wharf.

FOR KEMPSEY, MACLEAY RIVER.—The MARY JANE will sail on MONDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Union Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY, with Despatch.—The fine first-class schooner CAROLINE, Captain SMITH, is now taking in cargo at the Victoria Wharf, and will sail within a few days (weather permitting).
Apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct—The A 1 clipper schooner ZONE, D. GOURLAY, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY next.
This vessel has just made an excellent run from Melbourne of 70 hours, and offers superior inducements to shippers.
For freight or passage apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or at the Flour Company's Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—The brig SHAMROCK, JOHN PUNCH, master, has removed to Lambs' Wharf to complete loading. Shippers are requested to send down their goods without delay as the vessel will clear at Customs on MONDAY, 17th instant. R. T. FORD, Bridge-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The packet schooner BRILLIANT, Captain WILSON, now loading at the Albion Wharf, has the greater part of her cargo already shipped, and will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR GEELONG direct.—The fine brig TRITON, COOPER, master, having all her dead weight engaged, will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to W. SPEER, Bethel Wharf; or MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The Aberdeen clipper schooner GAZELLE, PHILIP JONES (late of the Heather Bell), commander, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR PORT COOPER and OTAGO.—To sail on SATURDAY, the 15th instant.—The fine schooner JAMES GIBSON, H. H. MENNIE, master, is now loading at the Commercial Wharf, has room for a few tons light freight, and will sail as above.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR OTAGO.—The brig CONTENT, 150 tons, Captain ROBERTSON, will sail for the above port in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at the Albion Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR HONGKONG.—The fine A 1 Hanoverian Ship IMINA BRONS, 600 tons, Captain MULLER, will sail the end of this week. This vessel offers an excellent opportunity to speculators in the China Market, as the present disturbed state of affairs, and the movements of troops, will create a demand for European commodities.
For freight or passage apply to LENDER, MULLER, and CO.; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR BOMBAY.—Ship HASTINGS, 1000 tons, J. N. FORBES, commander, calling at POINT DE GALLE if sufficient inducement offers. To sail on the 25th instant.
Apply on board, J. N. FORBES.

TO SHIPPERS of HORSES to INDIA.—For CALCUTTA, via Torres Straits.—To sail 20th August, the well-known regular trader ROYAL SAXON, W. W. WHITE, commander.
For freight or passage, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 clipper barque J. GODFREY, 486 tons register, N. B. GRANT, commander, will sail about 5th SEPTEMBER. Has accommodation for a limited number of first and second class passengers.
Apply to MERRILL and LEAVITT, Macquarie-place; or, to L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

FOR LONDON.—The favourite ship and regular trader SPEEDY, J. H. NIGHTINGALL, commander, has all her dead weight on board, considerable portion of wool engaged, and will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board at the Circular Quay; to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street; or to L. and S. SPYER and CO, Wynyard-square.

FOR LONDON, with immediate despatch.—The A1 clipper ship GREAT BRITAIN, 492 tons, W. M. WILSON, commander, is nearly loaded, and will be despatched at once. Has room for two cabin passengers, and several in the intermediate, who will be comfortably accommodated in first-class cabins.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT and CO., 1, Margaret-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE, to follow the Omar Pasha.—For Wool, Gold, and Passengers.—For LONDON, the splendid first-class ship CENTURION, 639 tons register, ROBERT MURRAY, commander, is now receiving cargo at the Circular Quay (opposite the steam wool press), and having a considerable portion engaged, will sail on or about the 1st September.
For freight or passage apply to Captain MURRAY, on board, at the Circular Quay; to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place; or to S. D. GORDON, Bridge-street.
☞ Will take a limited number of steerage passengers.

FOR LONDON.—The MAID OF JUDAH affords the best opportunity now offering for passengers and shippers requiring the earliest arrival in London.
Apply to Captain MERCHANT, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—The beautiful A1 clipper ship ELECTRA, (better known as the Witch of the Wave), H. WEGMAN, commander, has nearly all her cargo on board and engaged, and will be first ship away. Offers unusual inducements to passengers; the state-rooms being fitted with every convenience, and being provided with furniture, bedding, linen, &c., &c. From the ship's unrivalled sailing qualities, she is the best conveyance for specie.
Apply to MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO.; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the barque LAUNCESTON, 328 tons register; will carry 500 tons dead weight, or 600 tons general cargo.
JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

SHIP WISCONSIN from LONDON.—All parties having CLAIMS or ACCOUNTS against the above vessel will be pleased to furnish them, in duplicate THIS DAY at noon, to the undersigned this 14th day of August 1857. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP MANITOU from LONDON.—Notice is hereby given to the consignees, of the following goods by the above vessel, that unless the Custom House entry be passed before 11 o'clock noon THIS DAY, the goods will be ENTERED and STORED by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignees. Dated this 14th day of August, 1857.
A over LC— 1-20—20 pipes wine, consigned to order
21-22— 2 hogsheads ditto
23-43—20 quarter-casks, ditto.
42 casks.
BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

BARQUE ARMAIS.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate, by noon, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

THE WILLIAM, from PORT MACQUARIE, having made a very quick passage, is now discharging at Campbell's Wharf. Consignees are desired to remove their goods at once;—and Shippers to PORT MACQUARIE are reminded that she will be ready for sea on SATURDAY next, 15th instant.
JACKSON and CO., New Pitt-street, near Circular Wharf.

GRAND ORATORIO.—The public is respectfully informed that a grand Oratorio will be given in St. Mary's Cathedral, on the evening of TUESDAY, August 18th, by Madame Anna Bishop, in aid of the Building Fund.
She will be supported on this occasion by the following artistes, who have kindly volunteered their valuable services:—
(Soprani) Miss Flora Harris, Mrs. Guerin, and Mrs. Bridson; (Tenori) Mr. John Howson and Mr. Fisher; (Bassi) Mr. Frank Howson, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Thompson;—together with a number of amateur ladies and gentlemen.
In order to render the works of the great masters in a proper manner, Madame SARA FLOWER, Monsieur LAGLAISE, and Mr. FARQUHARSON have been engaged.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
THE "STABAT MATER" OF ROSSINI.
1. Opening—Orchestra.
2. Chorus and Tenor Solo—Mr. Laglaise—" Staba Mater dolorosa."
3. Tenor Aria—Mr. Laglaise—"Cujus Animam."
4. Duett—Madame Anna Bishop and Madame Sara Flower—" Quis est Homo."
5. Bass Solo—Mr. Farquharson—" Pro peccatis."
6. Bass Recitative and Chorus—Mr. Farquharson (without accompaniment)—" Eia Mater fons Amoris."
7. Quortette—Madame Anna Bishop, Madame Sara Flower, Mr. Laglaise, and Mr. Frank Howson—" Juxta Crucem tecum stare."
8. Contralto Solo—Madame Sara Flower—" Fac ut Portem."
9. Grand Solo and Chorus—Madame Anna Bishop " Inflammatus et accensus."
10. Quartette (without accompaniment)—Madame Anna Bishop, Madame Sara Flower, Mr. Laglaise, and Mr. Farquharson—" Quando Corpus Morietur."
11. Finale—Solos and Chorus—Amen.

Intermission of Ten Minutes.
PART II.
1. Grand Duet for two Bass Voices, composed by Handel—Mr. Farquharson and Mr. Frank Howson—"The Lord is a Man of War."
2. Guglielmi's Grand Aria (composed for Catalani). "Gratias Agimus Tibi," sung by Madame ANNA BISHOP, with Flute Obligato, by Mr. Julius Siede (his first appearance.)
3. Trio for three Female Voices, from the Oratorio of Elijah (without accompaniment), Mrs. Guerin, Miss Flora Haris, and Madame Sara Flower—"Lift Thine Eyes."
4. Grand Aria—Madame Sarah Flower—" O Salutaris," by Cherubini.
5. Grand Aria for Flute, composed and performed by Mr. Julius Siede.
6. Motette (in Canone), composed for this occasion by George Loder—" Regina Apostolorum"—Madame Anna Bishop, Madame Sara Flower, Mr. Laglaise, and Mr. Farquharson.

Intermission of Ten Minutes.
PART 3.
Mozart's Twelfth Mass, with full orchestra, chorus, and organ. The soli parts by Madame Anna Bishop, Mrs. Guerin, Miss Flora Harris, Madame Sara Flower, Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. Laglaise, Mr. John Howson, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Farquharson.
The orchestra will be full and complete, and comprise the most talented resident artistes of Sydney.
Organist, Mr. Cordner.
The whole under the direction of Mr. George Loder.
Doors open at half-past 6.
The oratorio will begin at half-past 7.
Cards of admission to the body of the Cathedral, 10s. each.
Reserved seats in Western gallery ... ... 7s. 6d.
To the galleries and aisles ... ... 5s. each.
To be had at the various booksellers and musicsellers in the city.
*** Parties desirous of securing entire benches for families, to admit six, can procure the same by applying to Mr. DOLMAN, No. 121, Pitt-street. Price, £2 10s.

SYDNEY CHORAL SOCIETY.—The Singing Members are particularly requested to attend the Weekly Practice, on MONDAY next, in order that it may be ascertained when the time for an Open Practice may be fixed, which it is very desirable should take place at as early a date as possible. J. JOHNSON, Secretary. Sydney, 13th August.

CHOICE MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—The Committee of the NEW SOUTH WALES ALLIANCE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE, &c., have great pleasure in announcing that on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, the 19th and 20th instant, two musical entertainments will be given in the School of Arts, Pitt-street, on which occasion the BROTHERS KOHLER and Mr. J. O. PIERCE will perform some of their most admired pieces of instrumental music.
The following is the programme of the Wednesday evening's entertainment:—
1. Duett—Cornet-a-Pistons—"I Know a Bank"—The Brothers Kohler............ C. D. Horn.
2. Trio, Concertinas—Fantasia on Scotch Airs—The Brothers Kohler and Mr. J. O. Pierce .... Kohler.
3. Comic Scena.
4. Trio—Pine Sticks—Coquette Polka—The Brothers Kohler and Mr. J. O. Pierce. D'Albert.
5. Solo—Cornet-a-Piston—" All's Lost"—Mr. R. W. Kohler.............. Bellini.
6. Song—Macbeth.
7. Trio on the Turkish Bells—The Brothers Kohler and Mr. J. O. Pierce.
8. Trio—Concertinas—Fantasia on Irish Airs—The Brothers Kohler and Mr. J. O. Pierce .... Kohler.

Addresses will be delivered by the following gentlemen (amongst others):—The Rev. J. Sharpe, Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Rev. Mr. Gordon, Rev. S. C. Kent, and Mr. T. Griffiths.
The Rev. R. Mansfield has kindly consented, on each evening, to occupy the chair, which will be taken at half-past seven o'clock.
Admission, 2s.; children under 12 years of age, 1s.
The profits will be devoted to the Temperance Hall Fund, and the Committee would draw especial attention to these entertainments as affording an opportunity to promote that popular project. WILLIAM DAVIS, secretary, 95, Pitt-street.

SCHOOL OF ARTS DISCUSSION CLASS.—The question, THIS EVENING is, "Would a large introduction of labour from England be beneficial to the colony at the present time?"—The third evening of discussion.

SYDNEY GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—APPLICATION FOR SHARES.—
..............1857.
The Directors of the Sydney Gas Consumers' Company.—Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot to me.............. shares in the Sydney Gas Consumers' Company, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit of twenty shillings a share, as well as all future calls thereon, and to execute the deed of settlement when required.
I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
..............Name.
..............Address.
Mr. Rowand Ronald, secretary (pro. tem.)
Temporary Office, No. 3, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.
The Secretary will be in attendance, at the Temporary Office of the Company, No. 3, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street, from ten o'clock a.m., to one o'clock p.m., every day, to receive applications for shares, and to give information to intending applicants. By order of the Provisional Committee. ROWAND RONALD, secretary (pro. tem.) Temporary Office, No. 3, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

SYDNEY GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—Public Notice.—The Provisional Committee have, THIS DAY, resolved, that no more applications for shares shall be received after the 24th of August next.
ROWAND RONALD, secretary, pro tem.
Lloyd's Chambers, George-street, Sydney, 30th July.

MORTGAGE and Share Brokers, Land and Estate Agents. J. T. GROCOTT and CO., 55, King-st.

MONEY.—Any amount LENT on farms or on city property. ROBERT FORBES, 15, King-street.

£250,000 TO LEND, at 7 per cent. R. FORBES, Esq., 15, King-street

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF WILLIAM JARDINE, of Riley-street, does not call for the articles left as security for debt, with J. C. HORNER, of Woolloomooloo, they will be sold to defray expenses in fourteen days. Sydney. 14th August, 1857.

IF THIS should meet the eye of Mr. JOSEPH KITE, please to send your address to your brother, GEORGE KITE, at Mr. George Darker's 100, Kent-street North, Sydney.

NOTICE.—If any Man has any just CLAIM on MARY SMITH, they must declare it before the 30th of August, 1857, at the residence of Samuel Jones, Greendale, as Mary Smith intends to be married.

PERSONAL.—If JAMES WHINYATES, who emigrated from Liverpool, England, to New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land, about the year 1835, is still living, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage by an immediate communication with Captain GEORGE W. BROWN, of ship Kitty Simpson, care of Messrs. Wilkinson and Brothers, Melbourne. Any information of said J. W. will be thankfully received at the above address. Melbourne, July 28th.

WALTER JONES, formerly of Wells, Somersetshire.—If you will call on CHARLES MURPHY, waterman, Queen's Wharf, you will hear of HENRY GREEN, from Bristol.

PRINCE OF WALES.—BURTON'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.—The arrangements of Mons. Kiser's departure have been deferred—he will remain a short time longer. The delight of all! The wonderful coolie dogs, and the monkey artists, will appear nightly, in conjunction with Wm. Barlow's French Poodles, Prince, Truth, and Regent. The superior act of the English Fox Hunter, by Ord Gilham, is a true picture of the English sportsman. J. L. Smith's principal acts, and Wm. Barlow's personation of of Ramo Samee, with the residue of the Troupe in Feats of the Gymnasia.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Equestrian Jubilee and Monster Entertainment, to take place on FRIDAY EVENING, August 14th, 1857, for the Benefit of the Sydney Infirmary, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir William Denison, K.C.B., Colonel Bloomfield, the Officers of the 11th Regiment, and the Right Worshipful George Thornton, Esq., Mayor. Colonel Bloomfield has kindly granted the splendid Band of the XIth Regiment for the occasion.
After selections from the Band of her Majesty's XIth Regiment, the entertainments will commence with A NIGHT IN THE DESERT, or the COSSACK HOURA Company. Followed by J. L. Smith in a beautiful Leaping Act. The Dancing Globe or Pedal Balancing, Mr. R. Taylor. Nautical Scene of Westward, Ho! or incidents in the life of a British Sailor, by William Barlow. After which the English Foxhunter, on two bare-backed steeds, leaping fences, five-barred gates, &c., Ord Gilham.
The first part of the entertainments will conclude with the SCHOOL OF PARISIAN GYMNASTICS, by the entire Company. Intermission of 15 minutes.
The second part will commence with the droll and ludicrous performance of the French Monkey Artistes and the Scotch Colies, introduced by Mr. Kiser. Followed by the Dumb Slave of Louisiana, or Reminiscences of Plantation Life, Dolb, the dumb slave, Young Horatio. After which, that extremely hazardous scene of Monsieur Kiser's Ascension on the Globe Rolante.
The night's entertainments will conclude with the successful equestrian ballet of CATARINA, or the BRIGAND OF THE ABRUZZI. Catarina, Mrs. Yeamans; Marco Sciarra, William Barlow. Soldiers, Brigands, &c., by the Company.
Tickets can be obtained at the following booksellers:—Mr. Moffatt's, Sands and Kenny's, Mr. Clarke's, Paisey and Fryer's, and of Mr. Cox.
Mr. Smith will remain in the Box Office of the Theatre from 10 to 2, when boxes can be secured.

BURTON'S CIRCUS.—First and only BENEFIT of the Sydney Infirmary TO-NIGHT.

BURTON'S CIRCUS.—Mid-day performance.—TO-MORROW Mons. KLAER and the DOGS and MONKEYS.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Farewell Performance of Madame ANNA BISHOP in Grand Opera TO-MORROW, Saturday, August 15th.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Grand Combination of Musical Talent, TO-MORROW (Saturday Evening), on which occasion the following distinguished artistes will appear, viz., Madame Anna Bishop, Madame Sara Flower, Mr. Farquharson, M. Laglaise, M. Winterbottom, the Brothers Kohler, and Mr. George Loder.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Most positively the LAST NIGHT of the Grand Opera Company performing together in Sydney on SATURDAY EVENING next.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Bellini's Grand Opera of NORMA on SATURDAY next. Norma, Madame Anna Bishop.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—NORMA on SATURDAY next. Adelgisa, Madame Sara Flower. Pollio, M. Laglaise. Oroveso, Mr. Farquharson,

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Solo on the Bassoon by M. Winterbottom, TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—By particular desire, Mr. Farquharson will sing his descriptive Scena of "The Maniac," TO-MORROW NIGHT.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—First time in the colony, the BROTHERS KOHLER (three in number) will perform a Trio on Concertinas.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—On SATURDAY next Mr. FARQUHARSON will render an amusing "Legende of the Citye of London," entitled "Whittington and hys Cat."

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Madame ANNA BISHOP, attired as the Goddess of Liberty, will sing the French Hymn of Freedom, "La Marseillaise," on SATURDAY next.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—In consequence of the extreme length of the performance the doors will open at 7 o'clock, performance commence at half-past. Box Office now open, where places may be secured; also of Messrs. Clarke, Fryer, and all musicsellers.

THE DRAMATIC SEASON at the ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE, will commence positively on MONDAY, August 17th, with a new Drama, in 3 acts, now playing in London with great eclat, entitled, A BIRD IN THE HAND IS WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH; and a new Comedy, entitled, BRIGANDS IN THE BUD, THE LADY KILLER; or, THE DEVIL IN SYDNEY, will be produced positively on WEDNESDAY.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS.—JAMES SIMMONDS returns his sincere thanks to those friends and admirers of the Drama who are collecting subscribers to aid the above excellent plan, and begs respectfully to inform them that the tickets will be ready for delivery on WEDNESDAY next, August the 12th, therefore they will be pleased to let him have their lists by that date.
The tickets will commence on the 17th instant, instead of the 12th, as originally intended; this being the first night of the Dramatic Season, they will be admitted every night, benefits excepted, which are guaranteed not to occur more than twice in each month.
The Victoria Star Company will be retained, to which will be added Mr. J. B. Russell, from Melbourne.
Brilliant Comedies and Burlesques will be produced in rapid succession.
JAMES SIMMONDS, Lessee and Manager.

SUBSCRIBERS to the MONTHLY TRANSFERABLE TICKETS will have the privilege of engaging an entire box ANY EVENING on payment of one Guinea, this being half the price charged to non-subscribers. Royal Victoria Theatre.

LYCEUM ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Open every evening, for Dancing. Admission, 2s.

LYCEUM ASSEMBLY ROOMS, late Lyceum Theatre.—Grand BAL MASQUE, on THURSDAY, August 20th. Gentlemen's tickets, 5s.; Ladies', 2s. 6d. No person admitted except in mask.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Elocution Class meets THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES.—The Fifth of the Course of Sunday Evening Lectures will be delivered in the Unitarian Congregational Church, Macquarie-street, on SUNDAY EVENING, 16th August, by the Rev. G. H. STANLEY, B.A. Subject: "True and false views of the Atonement." Divine service to commence at 7 o'clock.

PARRAMATTA.—Lecture at Court-house, TO-NIGHT. ☞ See bills.

MEETING.—A Meeting of the Carcase Butchers will be held on next MONDAY EVENING, at seven o'clock, at the Barley Mow, corner of Castlereagh-street and Park-street.

FREEMASONRY.—Provincial Grand Lodge of New South Wales, E.C.—A Special Meeting of this Lodge is convened for FRIDAY EVENING next, 14th August, at 7 o'clock, p.m., precise time; at which the Officers and Members are particularly requested to attend. By order of the D.P.G.M. H. P. COLES, Pr. Gr. Secretary.

THE MAYOR'S BALL.—Fancy Dresses to be had of T. J. NATHAN, Our Lyceum Hotel. Ladies' and Gentlemen's dresses made to order from drawings. His Costume Book on sale or hire.

WRITING, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, &c., taught by Mr. BRAGG, 246, Sussex-street, Haymarket.

REAL TURTLE SOUP, THIS DAY, at the French Café, 190, George-street. T. CHEVAL, proprietor

REVISION COURT.—The Revision of the Electoral List for Macquarie Ward will take place at the School of Arts, at 11 o'clock, THIS MORNING.

ELECTORAL LISTS.—NORTH RIDING.—Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Persons who CLAIM to have their names inserted on the Electoral List of the North Riding of the County of Cumberland, in the Police District of Sydney, conformably to the Electoral Act of 1851, are required to appear in person at this office, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, in order to make proof before the Revising Magistrates (otherwise their claims may be disallowed) of the nature and sufficiency of their respective qualifications, viz:—Frederick Arthur, Edward Arthur, Edward Arthur, Andrew Allan, Joseph Allband, George Allen, William Ballard, Walter Beames, Walter Beames, jun., Walter Beames, William Henry Brown, John Beames, Alfred Bradford, Thomas Beggs, William Cockran, William Cox, John Cooper, Frederick E. S. Croft, George Dempsey, Ambrose Foss, Ambrose Foss, Thomas Fripp, Richard Godson, Henry Allen Graves, Henry Allen Graves, Francis Hemming, Rowland Hassall, Richard Johnson, Richard Johnson, Robert Johnson, Edward James, Benjamin James, Manuel Francis Josephson, Manuel Francis Josephson, Denis Kearney, John Kellick, sen., John Lackey, Robert Laws, John M'Guffin, Thomas M'Guffin, Richard M'Guffin, sen., Richard M'Guffin, jun., Henry Munro, Michael Metcalfe, Peter Hill M'Beth, John M'Guffin, John Mackel, William Nixon, Isaac David Nichols, John Parkis, Clunes Gordon Reid, Edward Robertson, William Henry Roberts, Richard Roberts, Robert Stuart, George Smith, William Thompson, John Thompson, George Thomas Brown Todd, Alfred Toogood, John Craven Thornwaite, James Williamson.
By order of the Revising Magistrates,
GEO. WARBURTON, Clerk of Petty Sessions.
Central Police Office, Sydney, 12th August.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL."—In reply to numerous inquiries, it is intimated to our subscribers and friends in the country, that the copies of the HERALD containing the Monthly Sydney Mail will be forwarded to Europe, in accordance with instructions as to address on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum, payable in advance.

JUST PUBLISHED, demy 8vo., price 1s., SANITARY REFORM of TOWNS and CITIES, by Dr. WILLIAM BLAND, being a paper read at a meeting of the Philosophical Society of New South Wales, on July 8th, 1857, price 1s.; per post, 1s. 2d. J. COX and CO., publishers, &c., 111, George-street, Sydney.

MORDAN'S COPYING PRESSES, all sizes
Mordan's inkstands, in ebony, oak, mahogany, rosewood, &c., double and single glasses
Mordan's inkstand and copying press, combined, for the counting house or library table
Mordan's deed and cash boxes, patent locks
Mordan's drawing pencils, in metal cases (six in each).
A very superior lot of the above just received, and on SALE by JAMES W. WAUGH, 139, George-street, nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel and London Chartered Bank.

DODS' PEERAGE, Baronetage, Knightage, &c.—A supply of the above just received, 10s. each, by post 11s. JAMES W. WAUGH, 139, George-street.

THE MONTH.—No. 3 will be published on the 1st of SEPTEMBER, at J. COX and CO.'S, 111, George-st.

THE MONTH.—All communications should be addressed to the MONTH Office, No. 111, George-street.

THE MONTH.—Copies of Nos. 1 and 2 of the MONTH, on SALE—to Agents, Subscribers, and others,—at J. COX and CO.'S, No. 111, George-street.

CALIFORNIA PRAIRIE GRASS. DICKINSON'S ITALIAN RYE GRASS.—Australian Horticultural and Agricultural Society.—Through the kindness of his Excellency the Governor-General, the Secretary has for distribution to members of the Society SEED of the California Prairie Grass, and Dickinson's Italian Rye Grass, which may be obtained at the Office of the Society, 63, Hunter-street, or will be forwarded to those residing in the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount of 4d., and to city applicants of 2d., for each packet of seed. For the Hon. Sec., H. R. WEBB.

SILK WORMS' EGGS.—Australian Horticultural and Agricultural Society.—Through the kindness of Mr. E. Knapp, jun., the Secretary has for distribution to members of the Society a quantity of Silk Worms' EGGS, which may be obtained at the Office of the Society, 63, Hunter-street, on application, or will be forwarded to those residing in the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount of 2d., and to city applicants of 1d. For the Hon. Sec., H. R. WEBB.

A FRENCH GARDEN, 141, Pitt-street.—Just imported from France, a splendid collection of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Bushes, Bulbous, Onion, and Flower Roots; also, Flower Seeds of every kind. Flowers of the most perfect and uncommon choice. Trees with the largest fruits, never before imported here. G. GODILLON, Horticulturist.

COLLODION PORTRAITS taken, carefully coloured in morocco cases, from 5s. Mr. DELOHERY, 67, Pitt-street.

DR. SILVER may be consulted, at his residence, 417, George-street, corner of Bathurst-street.

DR. L. SACHS may be consulted Homœopathically from 10 to 2, at No. 1, Lyon's-buildings, Charlotte-place, George-street; and at Rose Cottage, Balmain East, from 2 to 4 p.m. Advice to the poor gratis.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers.—Pianofortes repaired, tuned, and removed. 19, Bridge-street.

DYER, &c.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel cleaned and dyed. Goulburn-street, near Elizabeth-st.

FURNITURE Removed by Spring Vans, at 5s. per hour, or by contract. D. BUIST and SON, Bridge-street.

H. H. NEWMAN, Auctioneer, and Collector of debts rents, &c., 3, Barrack-street. (Established 1842.)

H. W. HAMILTON, Commission Agent, 80, Harrington-street.

MR. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S., Surgeon, may be consulted from 9 to 12 a.m. 60, William-street.

MAISON FRANCAISE, 202, George-street.—Millinery, Dress, and Mantle Maker, from Paris.

MAISON FRANCAISE, 202, George-street.—French Stays of every description made to order.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney, 1842), continues to supply artificial teeth of surpassing beauty of shape and colour, without extracting the stumps, or causing the slightest pain; guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. ☞ French, Italian, German, and Dutch languages spoken. No. 183, George-street North, near the EMPIRE Office.

S. HICKING, Peg Bootmaker, No. 101, George-street. Pegged and Sewed Boots neatly repaired.

SERVANTS HIRED and forwarded by J. C. GLUE, general labour agent, 47, Pitt-street North.

TAKE NOTICE.—That the City Coroner's Office is REMOVED to Hyde Park Barracks, a few doors from the Court of Requests. All reports to be sent there in future.

PARRAMATTA.—The HERALD summary for European Mail, price 4d., posted to order 5d. E. MASON.

SIGHT RELIEVED.—Pebble Spectacles and Pantascopics, in gold, silver, and steel frames. MOSS, 38, Hunter-street.

EMPRESS OPERA GLASS, containing 12 lenses, beautifully mounted in ivory. MOSS, 38, Hunter-st.

CRIMEAN FIELD GLASS of 12 lenses, small enough for the waistcoat pocket. MOSS, 38, Hunter-street.

LOST, "Life of General Holt," 2 vol.; thought to have been left in the Legislative Council Chamber. Information respecting the same will oblige Rev. J. WEST, HERALD Office.

CABRIOLET.—Wanted, a Cabriolet, with hood. Apply, stating terms, to H. P. COLES, Freemasons' Hall, York-street.

ENGLAND.—A Lady, anxious to return to England, would be willing to accompany a family in some capacity, as an equivalent for her passage. Address M. A. ENGLAND, HERALD Office.

REQUIRED, a Furnished Bedroom and Sitting-room, with Attendance, in the suburbs, or a small Cottage,—Newtown or Paddington preferred. Address CIVIS, HERALD Office.

SUPERINTENDENT.—A Gentleman fully competent to take the Management of a Sheep and Cattle Station, or both, wishes for a Situation. The best references as to ability and character. Address O. Z., HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a good Junior Hand.—ETHEREDGE, Haymarket.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, good Hands. COUTIN and CO., King-street.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a steady Old Man. Apply at RICHARDSON'S, baker, Pyrmont.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a good Salesman—salary no object to a first-rate hand; also a Junior, and a Young Lady for the haberdashery and fancy department. 441, Brickfield-hill.

TO BOOKSELLERS and Stationers.—A Youth, age 14, is open to an Engagement, having 3½ years experience. Address O. P. Q., HERALD Office.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—The wife of a clergyman, residing about thirty or forty miles from Sydney, is desirous of receiving into her family two or three children (who may have been left orphans), from two to ten years of age, to be brought up with her own children. Probably parents might wish to avail themselves of this opportunity. Address A. Z., HERALD Office.

THE ADVERTISER wishes to place Two Children, of the ages of four and eight years, under the care of some person living in a healthy situation. Address A. B., Mr. Larter, Constitution House, 70, South Head Road.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted a good Brush Hand. Apply before 9. Sir William Wallace, Bathurst-street East.

WANTED, a Married Couple, for Sydney, as Porter and Cook, and House Servants. Also, for the country, Man and Wife, with one or two in family not under 10 years of age. HAIGH and ASHLIN, 2 Pitt-st.

WANTED, a Young Man, thoroughly acquainted with the Drapery trade, for an up-country store. Apply between 10 and 11 THIS DAY, to ROSSITER and LAZARUS, 216, George-street.

WANTED, Two respectable Female Servants—one as General Servant, the other as Nurse and to assist in housework. Apply to Mrs. PEARSON, Commercial Bank, near Haymarket.

WANTED, Married Couple, Man to wait at table, Woman as Cook. OLIVER STAINES, King-st.

WANTED, Married Couple—Man to drive team and plough, Woman as Laundress. OLIVER STAINES, King-street.

WANTED, a good General Servant. Apply, after 11 o'clock, 48, Hunter-street.

WANTED, two first-rate Waiters. Apply, immediately, to Mrs. PAWSEY, Registry Office, 22, King-street.

WANTED, a Farm Labourer, for the country. Apply GEORGE COLESON, Market Wharf.

WANTED, a Situation by a Married Man, a good tradesman of colonial experience; accustomed to any kind of work as a carpenter, joiner, and wood-turner; the country preferred, having one child. The highest testimonial of character given. Address S. A., HERALD OFFICE.

WANTED, a General House Servant. Apply 76, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a steady respectable Englishwoman, as Laundress. Apply 2, Church-hill.

WANTED, a neat Furnished Room, in York, Kent, or Clarence streets, between King and Market streets; a front one preferable, quite independent of the house. Address immediately A. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, the use of a Cart Horse for a week. KURTZ and SHADLER, top of Hunter-street.

WANTED, a respectable Nursemaid, to be competent to act also as Housemaid. ☞ A healthy young Irish girl preferred. Apply to Mrs. BLAKE, Mount Shamrock, Balmain.

WANTED a Governess, competent to educate two or three children, in English, French, and Music. Apply by letter to Mrs. THROSBY, at Waverly, or to the care of W. J. Lennon, 25, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Woman, as professed cook, a Situation. Address E. HENDERSON, 83, Kent-street North.

WANTED, a Married Couple—the man to look after horses, and make himself generally useful, his wife as house servant. Apply at HOOK and SYMON, 573, George-street South.

WANTED a young Girl, to make herself useful. Apply 6, Horbury Terrace, Macquarie-street.

WANTED a respectable Female, as General Servant. Good references required. 11, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Man, as Boots and Porter. Apply at the Royal Hotel.

WANTED, a Sitting-room and two Bedrooms in a healthy and elevated situation, well furnished. Board required. Upper part of William-street, or that neighbourhood preferred. Address, stating particulars, to F. E. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED to RENT, a moderate-sized Cottage, with garden, &c., in the suburbs. Address B., Box 105, Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, House and Kitchen Maid. Apply to Mrs. ROACH, corner of Margaret-street and Wynyard-square.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, a Situation as Upper Nurse. Country preferred. Address S. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General House Servant. Apply to Mrs. ALPHEN, corner of King and York sts., Sydney.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply 18, Morris-place, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED to be KNOWN, that respectable Single Men can obtain superior Board and Residence, with every comfort, at Mrs. ELDER'S, 161, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street. Terms, one guinea per week.

WANTED, a Man to salt and deliver meat. Apply to Mr. CLEEVE, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, for the country, a Man to drive a Baker's cart and make himself generally useful. Apply 101, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, between the hours of one and two.

WANTED, a General House Servant, in a small family. Apply No. 9, Clifton House, Jamison-street.

WANTED, a Spring Cart and Harness, suitable for a pony 13 hands. A. TOOGOOD, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Jobbing Blacksmith and good Shoer. Apply to THOMAS DELANY, Prospect; or to OLIVER STAINES, Labour Agent.

WANTED, by a respectable Female Servant, a Situation as Housekeeper to a single gentleman, or first-rate Cook to a respectable family; no objection to the country. Address to A. M., Balmain Post Office.

WANTED, by a Young Man of education and address, a Situation; not particular as to duties. AMO, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General House Servant in a small family. Apply No. 227, Crown-street, Surry Hills, corner of Albion-street.

WANTED, a Girl, to make herself useful, and assist with two children, not very young; must be handy with the needle: character from last situation required. Mrs. MYLES, 21, Botany-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a good Journeyman Bellhanger, at 215, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a Bush Labourer, for North Shore; Youth, as Messenger and General Servant. J. C. GLUE, 47, Pitt-street North.

WANTED to Purchase, Books, Clothing, Linen, good Guns, Plate, Instruments, and miscellaneous property of every description. R. M. LINDSAY, 17, Elizabeth-street North. N.B.—A note addressed, parties attended at their own residences.

WANTED TO BE KNOWN.—PORTRAITS, 5s. with case. 290, George-st., opposite the White Horse.

WANTED, Families' Washing, at two shillings per dozen. Mrs. WALKER, 286, Crown-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Wet-Nurse, to proceed to England. Apply to Mrs. M. MOSES, No. 1, Myles'-buildings, Cumberland-street North.

WANTED, a respectable House, or Cottage, containing five or six rooms, kitchen, &c., &c., within ten minutes' walk of the Post Office. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 141, Post Office.

WANTED, a Working Overseer, to take charge of 500 acres of land at Kissing Point, or to work it on shares, which is very advantageously located for the growth of hay. Particulars can be had on application to Messrs. HAIGH and ASHLIN, 2, Pitt-street North, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, a Storekeeper and Accountant, for the Clifton Station, Darling Downs. Apply to Messrs. HAIGH and ASHLIN, Pitt-street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, 1000 (one thousand) Steers and Bullocks, two, three, and four years old, in equal proportions, deliverable at Warrah, on or about October 1st, 1857. Apply at the Office of the A. A. Company, 152, George-street, Sydney. ARTHUR HODGSON.

ACCOMMODATION for a Single Gentleman—no others. 52, Dowling-street. C. V. HOWARD.

APARTMENTS to LET, Furnished or not. 33, Harrington-street, Church-hill.

APARTMENTS—Furnished, Parlour and Bedroom, use of kitchen, 25s. Address at MADER'S, 174, George-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Gentlemen, at Miss WHITE'S, 66, Macquarie-st., opposite the Domain.

BOARD and RESIDENCE—separate bedrooms. Mrs. DIGANS, 39, Bathurst-street West. Terms, moderate.

BALMAIN.—To LET, that well-known family residence, Harbour View, containing thirteen rooms, with spacious verandah and entrance hall, commanding a delightful view of the harbour, with garden in front, abundance of pure water and use of bathing house. Apply to J. LOOKS, on the premises.

COMFORTABLE COTTAGES TO LET; taxes paid, water laid on. Whittel's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—The proprietor l Sydney, a Cottage and Shop, in Kent-street North, held on lease for a few years. Apply to HAIGH and ASHLIN, Pitt-street North.

COTTAGE to LET, at Parramatta, near the railway terminus, containing 4 rooms and kitchen, situate in Hardley-street, near the Sydney Road. Apply on the premises

FIVE HOUSES to LET, at Pyrmont. Apply at Mr. PRATT'S, Land's End, Pyrmont.

HOUSE TO LET.—The Dwelling-house and premises situate at the corner of Hunter and Phillip streets, lately occupied as a grocer's shop. Apply to Mr. SMITH, solicitor, O'Connell-street.

IRVING HOUSE.—Superior Furnished Apartments, overlooking the harbour. Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

OFFICES to LET, 324, George-street, near Market-street.

OFFICES to LET, position, the best in Sydney; 24[illegible], George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

PARKER'S HOTEL.—To LET, the residue of the Lease, having three years to run (with option of renewing for a like period) of these spacious premises known as Parker's Hotel, No. 19, York-street, containing 20 rooms, together with kitchens, cellars, wash-houses, &c.; also, large billiard room. The bar is fitted with every requisite to do a first-class business, of which the incoming tenant will have the use till the expiration of the lease. Gas and water laid on all through the premises. The large yard at the rear, which is all covered in with a corrugated iron roof, and contains stalls for 50 or 60 horses, together with coach-houses, hay lofts, &c., will be let either separately or with the house. The house, which is in thorough repair, and is in one of the best positions, would, if properly managed, become the first hotel in Sydney, that locality being so well known to all parties coming down the country. For full particulars apply on the premises, to Mr. PARKER; or to F. E. RISHWORTH, auctioneer, 322, George-street.

PARRAMATTA.—NOTICE.—The commodious, well-known, and long-established public-house and premises known as the "White Horse Cellar," now under license, and lately in the occupation of Mr. Teasdell, at the corner of Church and George streets, opposite the Police Office, Parramatta, are now undergoing thorough repair, including the erection of a capacious Billiard and Assembly Room, and will be ready for occupation on or about the 1st of September next, soon after which the quarterly licensing meeting takes place. The premises will be LET for a term of five years, to commence from the 1st of July instant; and tenders will be received from any party or parties willing to become tenant of the same, until MONDAY, the 17th August, stating amount of rent offered, to be addressed to the proprietor, Mr. EDWIN ROUSE, Rouse Hill, Windsor.
Any further information can be obtained on application to Mr. HOWISON, builder, Parramatta. July 14th, 1857.

TO LET, the new verandah House, lately occupied by Mr. Ebsworth, in Bank-street, Chippendale; six rooms, with detached kitchen, and servant's room, and water laid on. Apply to Mr. HARRIS, Crown Inn, Botany street.

TO LET, at Newtown, a House of 4 rooms; kitchen, 3 rooms; garden, and paddock. APPLETON.

TO LET, in Bank-street, Chippendale, a genteel verandah Cottage, with five rooms and cellar, large yard, and water laid on. Terms, £1 1s. per week. Apply to THOMAS GOODEY, Chippendale Flour Mills.

TO LET, at Petersham, adjoining the Railway Station, a small Paddock, all fenced in, suitable for stockyards, market gardeners, or graziers. Terms moderate. Apply to THOMAS GOODEY, Chippendale Flour Mills.

TO LET, a House, No. 3, Victoria-terrace, containing 7 rooms, 2 kitchens, stabling, and coachhouse &c. Key at No. 6.

TO LET, at Verona-place, Surry Hills, a neat verandah Cottage, containing four rooms, kitchen, and pantry, with a good well of water, back yard, and a garden in the front. For further particulars, apply Mr. TAYLOR'S office, foot of Market-street.

TO LET, Cottage in Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, No. 12; water laid on. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, Phœnix Wharf.

TO LET, a Back House; also for SALE, a Pump. Apply, Blue Bell, Erskine-street.

TO LET, a small Farm at Burwood, 10 acres. H. R. WEBB, 6, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

TO LET, Two Rooms, on ground floor, with use of kitchen, 6, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

TO LET, a House situated in Forbes-street, Darlinghurst, containing seven rooms, beside kitchen and servant's room. Apply No. 9, Broomly-terrace, Forbes-street, Darlinghurst.

TO LET, Rose Hill Cottage (Parramatta), near the Railway Station, containing ten rooms; large yard, well of water, and the usual conveniences for a family. Apply to A. TOOGOOD, Pitt-street, or Globe Hotel, Parramatta.

TO LET, at Newtown, those two Houses now in course of completion, and which will be finished by the first of September next, containing four spacious rooms; kitchen, servant's room, shed, and spacious yards each. They are near the Railway Bridge. Apply to the proprietor, Mr. GEORGE DENT, Cook's River, on the premises; or, to JAMES CHAMBERS, Redfern Inn, Redfern.

TO LET, two Parlours and Kitchen, &c. Rent 15s. MILGROVE, Judge-street, Woolloomooloo

TO LET, the superior Family Residence lately occupied by Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North, suitable for a respectable family. Apply to JAMES MALCOLM and CO., 152, George-street.

TO LET.—Lists of vacant Houses open gratuitously for inspection. J. WANT, at Langley's, next Post-office.

TO LET, a Shop and Premises in an increasing neighbourhood. Apply at 70, South Head Road.

TO LET, a Bakehouse and Shop, situated in Crown-street. J. MARSHALL, Paddington Brewery. 25s. a week.

TO LET, a House and Shop, No. 8, Dowling-street Woolloomooloo, containing seven rooms, detached kitchen, and a good well of water. Apply at Mrs. HILL'S, Yorkshire Arms, close by; or at T. PEARSON'S, 163, Pitt-street.

TO LET, Newtown, a double-fronted Shop, facing the main road. Apply to A. TURNER, grocer.

TO LET, the extensive Stores, with Dwelling-house attached, situated Lower George-street, lately occupied by the undersigned. MITCHELL and CO., Circular Quay.

TO LET, Prospect Cottage, Strawberry Hill, Elizabeth-street South, consisting of six rooms; detached kitchen, well of good water, paddock, &c. Apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

TO COACH BUILDERS and other MANUFACTURERS.—To LET, suitable for a first-rate coachbuilder's establishment, that large range of lofts and yard in Bathurst-street. Enquire at the Australian Brewery.

TO LET,—Cottages at Newtown, near the Railway Station. Apply to Mr. WEAVER, 42, Pitt-street, Sydney. Rent, 25s. per week.

TO LET, Shop and Premises in Castlereagh-street. Apply to BEAUMONT and WALLER, builders.

TO LET, a first-class Family Hotel, in one of the best situations in Sydney, opposite the A. S. N. Company's Wharf, where the Melbourne and Hunter River steamers arrive and depart from, the Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, corner of Kent and Margaret streets; a new and substantial stone building, containing 18 rooms, large kitchen and cellars, plateglass front, and replete with every convenience for the conducting of an excellent hotel business. To an industrious man and his wife a sure fortune can be made in five years. The many advantages this property possesses require inspection, being impossible to describe it in an advertisement. Premises can be viewed every day. To a suitable tenant rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to J. G. RAPHAEL, Lower George-street.

TO LET, Cleveland-street, Redfern, a House, four rooms, kitchen, large yard, water. Apply to Mr. F. JOSEPHSON, 123, Castlereagh-street.

TO BE LET.—A Highly Desirable Family Residence and domain, upwards of 18 acres in extent including garden and orchard, delightfully situated in the parish of Broughton, at the termination of the road past Elswick, entering into the Parramatta-road at Sydenham. This valuable domain, with the family mansion, erected of stone, containing eight rooms, kitchen, servants' room, pantries, attics, spacious cellars, coal-house, and stable, was built by the late Captain Perry when Assistant Surveyor-General of the colony. The estate contains about 18 acres, having 19 chains frontage to the main road leading from the Parramatta Road, with upwards of 12 chains frontage to the waters of the harbour at Iron Cove, running on the west side of Balmain. On the southern boundary is the residence of Samuel Lyons, Esq. On the eastern side (separated only by the road) is the beautiful mansion and grounds known as Garry Owen, the residence of Ryan Brenan, Esq. For terms and cards to view, apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD.

TO LET or SELL, Cambrian-terrace, Forbes-street, Darlinghurst, a genteel Family Residence, newly finished, containing seven rooms, near the residence of E. D. Thomson and J. R e, Esquires, being in a healthy and highly respectable neighbourhood. For particulars apply on the premises, to WILLIAM HOPKINS.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1496656

PARLIAMENTAY PAPERS.

The following documents have been laid upon the table of the Legislative Assembly.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure by EDWARD BARNARD, Esq., COLONIAL AGENT-GENERAL, on Account of the Colony of New South Wales, for the period from 1st October, 1855, to 30th September, 1856, the latest date to which his accounts have been received.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of sums remitted from the colony		£44,841 1 4
Drawback on stationery, shipped by the Polonaise in January		658 18 2
Repayment by the East India Company of the expense of forwarding 3 merino rams to Madras		17 9 3
Expenses on account of the exploring expedition to North Australia, repaid from the British Treasury		134 11 8
Proceeds of the sale of gold specimens, forwarded from the colony to the Paris Exhibition		3,530 13 6
Interest on £30,900 exchequer bills for 376 days, less income tax		1,050 11 11
Sale of exchequer bills	7,900 0 0	
Interest	50 4 0	
	7,950 4 0	
Less discount £23 14s., and commission £3 19s	27 13 0	
		7,922 11 0

EXPENDITURE.

Augmentation of the salary of His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, K.C.B., K.H., from 1st June, 1851, to 19th January, 1855	7,268 16 5
Half salary of the Honorable E. Deas Thomson, Colonial Secretary, from 26th July, to 5th October, 1855	195 13 0
Half salary of the Reverend B. L. Watson, Church of England Clergyman, from 1st July, to 30th September, 1855	25 0 0
Half salary of T. S. Townsend, Esq., Surveyor, from 11th June, to 10th December, 1855, £100; O. Homersham, Esq., clerk in the Customs' department, from 6th April, 1855, to 5th May, 1856, £87 10s.; T. H. B. Venour, Esq., shipping master, Sydney, from 24th January to 23rd July, 1856, £100; W. R. Bligh, Esq., clerk of petty sessions, Tamworth, from 1st March to 31st August, 1855, £25	312 10 0
Pensions.—To Rev. F. Wilkinson, late Colonial Chaplain, from 1st July, 1855, to 30th June, 1856, £165 6s. 8d.; to Mrs. Eliza Smith, late Mrs. Bent, from 1st July, 1855, to 30th June, 1856, £200; to W. H. Kerr, Esq., late Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, from 1st July, 1855, to 30th June, 1856, £71 8s. 4d.; to T. Bevan, late trooper in the mounted police, from 1st July, 1855, to 30th June, 1856, £9 3s.; to J. Townshend, late clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, from 1st December, 1855, to 30th June, 1856 (including £3 16s. arrears), £53 7s. 8d.; to F. Gosling, late clerk in the General Post Office, Sydney, from 1st January to 30th June, 1856, £26; to Mrs. Anne Kinchela, widow of the late Mr. Justice Kinchela, from 1st July, 1855, to 30th June, 1856, £100; to Mrs. Anne Petrie, daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N., for the year 1855, £100	725 5 8
Salary of Edward Barnard, Esq., and allowance for clerks, office, &c., from 1st October, 1855, to 30th September, 1856, £365 12s. 6d. Postages, from 1st July, 1855, to 30th June, 1856, £8 1s. 9d.	373 14 3
Stationery for the service of 1856, £5088 13s. 2d. Freight, £292 2s. 3d., Assurance premium, £118 14s. 10d.	5,499 10 3
Parliamentary papers for 1856, £16 2s., Acts of Parliament, Army and Navy lists, £18 16s. 9d. Freight, insurance, and packing, £20 15s. 6d.	55 14 3
Books supplied to the library of the Legislative Council	342 10 7
Leather mail bags, cloth, and gold lace for the General Post Office, Sydney, £793 9s. 6d. Freight and insurance, £34 0s. 4d.	827 9 10
Stores for the floating light, Port Jackson, and lighthouse, South Head, £312 12s. 6d. Freight and insurance, £9 14s.	322 6 6
Printing postage stamps, £27 3s. 4d. Freight and insurance, £21 1s. 8d.	48 5 0
Advances on account of salaries to 5 teachers engaged for National schools, £100. Passages of 2 National school teachers and of their wives, per "Coronella," £72 2s. 6d.	172 2 6
Purchase and freight of bone points for the vaccine establishments	3 1 0
Articles for the Assay department, Royal Mint, Sydney branch	250 0 0
Tents for general service	827 15 2
Arms, ammunition, implements, &c.	1,897 14 5
Passages of surveyors engaged for the colony, per "Chowringhee"	1,120 17 9
New prison van, £175. Freight and insurance, £58 11s. 7d.	233 11 7
Assurance premium on Ordnance stores	236 7 9
Assurance premium on revolving light for the lighthouse, Cape Moreton	30 7 6
Freight and Insurance of the pile driving machine	45 8 3
Time ball £400; freight and insurance £23 10s. 2d.	423 10 2
Advance on account of wages due to the superintendent of the lighthouse, Newcastle	109 0 0
Advances on account of salary to engineers engaged for the Railway Commissioners' Staff	475 0 0
Articles for a voltaic battery for works at the River Brisbane	54 6 6
Machinery for the workshops at the Fitz Roy Dry Dock	2,994 8 0
Land and Immigration Debentures paid off	6,700 0 0
Interest on the following Debentures, viz.:—Land and Immigration, from 1st July, 1855, to 30th June, 1856, £5884 3s. 8d. Railway, 1st July, 1855, to 30th June, 1856, £4786 1s. 1d. Water, 1st January to 30th June, 1856, £589 10s. 8d.. Sewerage, 1st January to 30th June, 1856, £99 1s. 8d.	11,358 17 1
Expenses of medicines supplied for the exploring expedition to North Australia, £92 1s. 10d. Allowance to Mrs. Baines, from 1st July, 1855, to 30th June, 1856, £50	142 1 10
Imperial postage collected in the colony to 31st March, 1854	856 13 8
Cost of medals for distribution to exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition, 1855	269 8 0
Passages of his Excellency Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy and suite, in H.M.S. Calliope, when visiting Port Curtis in 1854	183 15 0
Cost of five bill stamps	10 0 0
Total expenditure	£44,391 1 11
Balance in hand 30th September, 1856	15,748 3 7
Total	£60,139 5 6

MINT BULLION ACCOUNT.

Statement of Issues and Re-issues to the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, from the balance of deposits in the Colonial Treasury, at the credit of the Savings' Bank of New South Wales, for the purchase of gold bullion imported into the Mint for Coinage, for the year 1856.

January, 1856.	Dr.	Cr.
To balance, cash in the Treasury on 31st December, 1855	£248 19	
To repayments of coin by the Deputy Master	225,000 0	
By re-issues to ditto	..	225,000 0
February.		
To repayments of coin	228,000 0	
By re-issues	..	228,000 0
March.		
To repayments of coin	£80,000 0	
By re-issues	..	£69,000 0
April.		
To repayments of coin	70,000 0	
By re-issues	..	75,000 0
May.		
To repayments of coin	35,500 0	
By re-issues	..	41,000 0
June.		
To repayments of coin	127,000 0	
By re-issues	..	127,000 0
July.		
To repayments of coin	56,000 0	
By re-issues	..	50,000 0
August.		
To repayments of coin	73,000 0	
By re-issues	..	79,000 0
September.		
To repayments of coin	79,000 0	
By re-issues	..	75,000 0
October.		
To repayments of coin	75,000 0	
By re-issues	..	75,000 0
November.		
To repayments of coin	70,000 0	
By re-issues	..	65,000 0
December.		
To repayments of coin	101,500 0	
By re-issues	..	94,000 0
By balance, cash in the Treasury on 31st December, 1856	..	17,248 19
	£1,220,248 19	1,220,248 19

SCHEDULE C.

Statement of the Expenditure from the Colonial Treasury of the amount appropriated for defraying the expenses of the several services and purposes specified in the Schedule C, annexed to the Act 18 and 19 Victoria, caput 54, in the year 1856.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Salaries in the Diocese of Sydney.

The Right Rev. F. Barker, D.D., Bishop of Sydney	£1500 0 0
The Ven. Archdeacon W. Cowper, St. Philip, Sydney	460 0 0
Rev. Robert Allwood, B.A., St. James	200 0 0
George King, St. Andrew	200 0 0
W. H. Walsh, M.A., St. Lawrence	203 17 9
Forster Ashwin, Trinity	200 0 0
W. B. Clarke, M.A., St. Leonard's	200 0 0
Charles C. Kemp, Camperdown	200 0 0
T. H. Wilkinson, Ashfield and Enfield	150 0 0
Thomas Steel, L.L.D, Cook's River	200 0 0
George E. Turner, S.C.L., Hunter's Hill and Lane Cove	200 0 0
R. L. King, Parramatta	200 0 0
William F. Gore, Marsfield	203 17 9
Thomas Donkin, Prospect	200 0 0
C. F. D. Priddle, Liverpool	200 0 0
Thomas Reddall, Campbelltown	203 17 9
Thomas Hassall, M.A., Narellan	229 3 4
Edward Rogers, Camden	200 0 0
George Vidal, Mulgoa	200 0 0
Henry T. Stiles, M.A., Windsor	250 0 0
John Elder, Richmond and Kurryjong	200 0 0
T. C. Ewing, Pitt Town and Wilberforce	200 0 0
Thomas Horton, Lower Hawkesbury	200 0 0
William Stone, B.A., Sutton Forest and Berrima	203 17 9
William Sowerby, Goulburn	203 17 9
J. S. Hassall, Berrima	187 10 0
Robert Cartwright, Gunning, Collector	468 18 11
C. F. Brigstocke, Yass	203 17 9
Edward Smith, Queanbeyan	203 17 9
James Allan, Braidwood	203 17 9
Matthew D. Meares, M.A., Wollongong	250 0 0
Hart D. D. Sparling, B.A., Appin	150 0 0
Elijah Smith, Penrith and South Creek	200 0 0
James Gunther, Mudgee	152 18 4
E. B. Proctor, Bungonia	50 0 0
G. N. Woodd, Denham Court	200 0 0
William Watson, Wellington	60 6 6
T. Sharpe, Bathurst	203 19 9
William Lisle, Kelso	203 17 9
P. P. Agnew, succeeded by H. Tingcombe, Carcoar	203 19 9
P. G. Smith, St. John's, Canbury	152 18 4
W. W. Simpson, M.A., Dapto	200 0 0
Walter Rikey, Cooma, Maneroo, and Auckland	85 5 7
G. F. McArthur, St. Mark's, Alexandria	152 18 4
Total Diocese of Sydney	£10,142 18 7

Diocese of Newcastle.

The Right Rev. William Tyrrell, DD., Bishop of Newcastle	£500 0 0
Rev. Alfred Glennie, Gosford	203 17 9
C. P. N. Wilton, M.A., Newcastle	250 0 0
C. K. Rusden, M.A., East Maitland	200 0 0
Robert Chapman, West Maitland	200 0 0
Charles Spencer, M.A., succeeded by Lovick Tyrrell, Raymond Terrace	200 0 0
R. T. Bolton, M.A., Hexham and Alnwick	152 18 4
Coles Child, Scone	203 17 9
F. W. Adams, Paterson	200 0 0
R. G. Boodle, M.A., Muswellbrook	203 17 9
James Blackwood, Singleton	200 0 0
Joseph Cooper, Falbrook and Jerry's Plains	203 17 9
S. Hungerford, Armidale	101 19 11
J. R. Bloomfield, Morpeth, Hinton, and Middlehope	200 0 0
John Cross and Thomas O'Reilly, Port Macquarie	328 19 9
A. E. Selwyn, Clarence River	85 6 6
— Yeatman, Brisbane	101 19 11
W. Toms, Williams River	—
J. F. R. Winfield, Wollombi	137 10 0
E. Williams, Liverpool Plains	—
B. Glennie, Darling Downs	—
Arthur Wayn, Black Creek	—
F. R. Kemp, Warialda	—
J. Moseley, Morpeth	—
T. L. Dodd, Burnett and Wide Bay	—
Total Diocese of Newcastle	£3674 5 5

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. James Fullerton, LL.D, Pitt-street, Sydney	£170 13 0
John Dougall, St. Andrew's, Sydney	170 13 0
James Coutts, Parramatta	127 19 9
Matthew Adam, Windsor	127 19 9
William M'Kee, Campbelltown	127 19 9
William Ross, Goulburn	109 4 0
Cunningham Atchison, Wollongong	127 19 9
William Purves, Maitland	170 13 0
T. Surton, Paterson	98 18 0
James S. White, Patrick's Plains	127 19 9
Robert Blain, Hinton	170 13 0
George M'Fie, Portland Head	127 19 9
James B. Laughton, Bathurst	63 19 11
Edward Holland, Port Macquarie	127 19 9
John M'Gibbon, Woolloomoollo	127 19 9
James Nimmo, Newcastle	127 19 9
William L. Nelson, Ipswich	127 19 9
James Milne, Paddington	87 0 8
Total, Presbyterian Church	£2,321 12 1

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION.

Rev. Samuel Wilkinson, succeeded by H. H. Gaud, Sydney	£127 19 9
William Schofield, succeeded by T. Adams, Parramatta	170 13 0
Frederick Lewis, succeeded by W. A. Quick, West Maitland	127 19 9
Benjamin Hurst, succeeded by Joseph Oram, Bathurst	127 19 9
S. Rabone, Sydney	
B. Chapman, ditto	
John Watsford, ditto	
F. Tuckfield, Maitland.	
Total, Wesleyan Methodist	£554 12 3

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Most Rev. John Bede Polding, Archbishop	815 11 2
Very Rev. Henry G. Gregory, Vicar General	280 6 8
Rev. John M'Encroe, St. Mary's, Sydney	200 0 0
Rev. John J. Therry, succeeded by Jerome Keating, St. Patrick's, Sydney	200 0 0
Theophilus Bourand, succeeded by M. Corish, St. Benedict's, Sydney	200 0 0
Daniel M O'Connell, Surry Hills	200 0 0
Robert Downing, succeeded by J. Therry, Balmain	149 10 0
Eugene Luckie, Petersham	137 10 0
John M'Clennan, succeeded by J. L. Rocher, Ryde	200 0 0
Nicholas J. Coffey, Parramatta	200 0 0
Patrick Hallinan, Windsor	200 0 0
Michael Brennan, Penrith	200 0 0
Luke Hand, succeeded by P. O'Farrell, Hartley	157 10 0
John Grant, Bathurst	200 0 0
James Phelan, Kelso	200 0 0
Bernard Murphy, Carcoar	200 0 0
Calaghan M'Carthy, Mudgee	150 0 0
Charles Lovat, Liverpool	200 0 0
James P. Roche, Campbelltown	200 0 0
Henry Garnett, succeeded by Luke Hand, Appin	200 0 0
Cornelius Twomey, Berrima	150 0 0
Michael Kavanagh, succeeded by R. Walsh, Goulburn	200 0 0
Richard Walsh, succeeded by M. Kavanagh, Queanbeyan	200 0 0
Patrick Magennis, Yass	200 0 0
Joseph C. Sumner, Wollongong	200 0 0
Peter Young, Kiama	150 0 0
William X. Johnson, Millenderry	150 0 0
William Woolfrey, Brisbane Water	150 0 0
Charles V. Dowling, Newcastle	150 0 0
Charles B. Quinn, Raymond Terrace	112 10 0
John Kenny, East Maitland	200 0 0
John T. Lynch, West Maitland	200 0 0
John Rigney, Singleton	200 0 9
Henry N. Woolfrey, succeeded by Henry Garnett, Macdonald River	149 10 0
James Hanly, Moreton Bay	150 0 0
William M'Ginty, Ipswich	150 0 0
Timothy M'Carthy, Armidale	150 0 0
John Maher, Albury	150 0 0
Peter Powell, St. Leonard's	137 10 0
S. Sheehy, St. Leonard's	
Total, Roman Catholic Church	£7,570 17 10
Total expenditure	£24,799 4 5

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.
Amount appropriated by Schedule C of the Act 18 and 19 Victoria, caput 54, for the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1856	28,000 0 0
Balance at the credit of Schedule C on 31st December, 1855	2583 1 2
Balance at the credit of Schedule C, 31st December, 1856	5783 16 9

ASSESSMENT ON SHEEP ACCOUNT.

Statement of receipts and disbursements by the Colonial Treasurer, under the Acts of Council 18 Victoria, No. 26, and 19 Victoria, No. 27, in the year 1856.

RECEIPTS.

Albert	£186 15 0
Bligh	457 16 5
Berrima	28 8 9
Bathurst	410 9 11
Braidwood	133 7 4
Brisbane	106 7 7
Camden and Picton	3 15 8
Carcoar	271 10 9
Cassilis	320 8 4
Clarence River	208 1 5
Dungog and Port Stephens	75 16 9
Darling Downs	2380 13 1
Goulburn	360 14 9
Grafton	22 14 5
Gwydir	564 3 5
Hartley	65 17 9
Ipswich	619 19 11
Lachlan	628 16 1
Lower Darling	214 7 1
Liverpool Plains	1262 5 7
Leichhardt	459 11 9
Maranoa	57 17 9
Maneroo	916 14 0
Moreton	218 5 8
Murrumbidgee	1165 18 5
Murrurundi	52 17 7
Muswellbrook	133 6 8
Mudgee	137 9 5
Molong	51 5 11
New England and M'Leay	2212 15 9
Orange	87 9 3
Port Curtis	100 1 7
Paterson	15 0 6
Penrith	2 11 11
Port Macquarie	11 8 4
Queanbeyan	329 9 5
Rylstone	191 13 7
Scone	262 13 11
Singleton	173 14 1
Shoalhaven	10 0 9
Sofala	10 16 0
Tambaroora	4 2 0
Wellington	158 18 4
Windsor	0 11 8
Wollombi	0 13 4
Wellington (beyond)	636 3 10
Wide Bay and Burnett	1486 9 8
Yass	229 8 0
	£17,439 19 1
To amount advanced from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to meet claims in excess of the amount of assessment received during the year 1856	2,793 3 3
Total	£20,233 2 4

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Sheep destroyed.	Compensation.
J. F. Clements, Bathurst	1,599	£319 16 0
Samuel Smith, Carcoar	709	141 16 0
D. Mackellar, Carcoar	1,805	361 0 0
James Doherty, Goulburn	1,211	242 4 0
John Byrne, ditto	650	130 0 0
Mary Hill, Berrima	545	109 0 0
H. R. Lowe, Camden, Campbelltown, and Picton	20	4 0 0
Thomas Morris, Lachlan	1,360	272 0 0
Total	7,899	£1,579 16 0

SALARIES OF INSPECTORS.

George Appel, Brisbane and Ipswich	80 0 0
J. Sheppard, Berrima	12 7 3
W. Mackie, Carcoar	53 10 0
W. Stanway, Cassilis	47 16 9
Thomas Lavers, Gloucester and Macquarie	24 11 8
E. Robins, ditto	25 2 8
F. W. Charteris, Goulburn	72 3 6
Thomas Boyle, Liverpool Plains	216 13 4
R. Popham, Maneroo	193 10 11
Samuel Ayres, Mudgee	37 10 0
J. T. Baker, Murrumbidgee	200 0 0
J. Tucker, ditto	83 6 8
Donald Gunn, ditto	90 9 0
H. Newcomen, Scone and Murrurundi	80 0 0
Lewis Markham, New England	200 0 0
W. Rotton, Patrick's Plains	29 3 4
H. M'Gowan, ditto	24 0 11
T. P. Buckley, Queanbeyan	73 6 8
Francis Sands, Wellington	50 0 0
Thomas Turner, Yass	75 0 0
Denis Keffe, Lachlan	165 6 5
	1,833 19 1

CONTINGENT CHARGES.

J. de Lacey Moffatt, Gwydir, assessment returned	24 0 0
J. J. Borthwick, Wide Bay and Burnett, assessment returned	12 8 0
Messrs. Cheeke and Broadhurst, Gwydir penalty returned	10 13 3
Advertisements	0 6 0
Overdraft, December 31, 1855	16,772 0 0
Total	£20,233 2 4

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

Account of sums received by the Colonial Treasurer, for and in respect of the Police Superannuation Fund, and of the appropriation of the same, to the 31st December, 1856.

Dr. Particulars.		
To balance on 31st December, 1855		£4,812 19 6
To sums received in 1856		2,251 12 8
Inspector-General of Police for advances made by him to meet payments		425 18 10
		£7,490 11 0
Cr.—By Amount of Pension paid:—		
Sergeant Peter Coyle		£31 19 0
Constable Owen Laraghy		71 4 6
Constable Charles Hotham		23 18 11
Constable John Marsh		36 12 0
Sergeant William Carroll		21 7 0
Constable William B. Hutchinson		13 14 0
Constable James Shanahan		79 17 6
Chief Constable Thomas M'Gee		56 5 0
Inspector John Wearin		39 0 5
Inspector Thomas J. Powell		34 6 3
Inspector William Holmes		44 0 10
Chief Constable John M'Alister		41 5 0
Constable John Laidler		3 19 9
Constable John Harris		14 4 4
Constable Alexander Ross		14 4 4
By remittance to Colonial Agent General to make payments on account of the Police Superannuation Fund		10 12 4
By amount of premium on bills of exchange purchased for the same		0 2 1
By balance on 31st December, 1856;—Cash in the Treasury	£1450 9 3	
Railway debentures	1500 0 0	
Public works loan debentures	2000 0 0	
Railway debentures to the amount of £2000, purchased at 98½ per cent., together with £33 8s. 6d. accrued interest on the same to the date of purchase	2003 8 6	6953 17 9
		£7490 11 0

PENSIONS.

Statement shewing the Particulars of PENSIONS provided by Schedule B, annexed to the Act 18 and 19 Victoria, Cap. 54, of the pensions actually drawn or payable for the period, from the 24th November, 1855, to the 31st December, 1856, and of the amount which has reverted to the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the same period.

Parties.	Period for which Drawn.		Amount Drawn. For 1855.	Amount Drawn. For 1856.	Payable in 1857, on account of 1856.	Total Paid and Payable. For 1855.	Total Paid and Payable. For 1856.	Balance reverted to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. For 1855.	Balance reverted to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. For 1856.
Pensions to Judges.									
Judges of the Supreme Court	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	£467 12 9	£4550 0 0
Pensions to Political Officers.									
The Hon. E. Deas Thomson, Esq., C.B., late Colonial Secretary	6 June, 1856	30 Nov., 1856	......	£972 4 5	£166 13 4	......	£1138 17 9	205 11 1	861 2 3
The Hon. C. D. Riddell, Esq., late Colonial Treasurer	"	"	......	486 2 2	83 6 8	......	569 8 10	102 15 6	430 11 2
The Hon. F. L. S. Merewether, Esq., late Auditor General	"	"	......	437 10 0	75 0 0	......	512 10 0	92 10 0	387 10 0
The Hon. J. H. Plunkett, Esq., late Attorney General	"	"	......	583 6 8	100 0 0	......	683 6 8	123 6 8	516 13 4
*The Hon. W. M. Manning, Esq., late Solicitor General	26 August, 1856	2 Oct., 1856	......	83 17 4	......	......	83 17 4	82 4 5	716 2 8
Pensions to Superannuated Officers and Others.									
William Lithgow, Esq., late Auditor General	24 Nov., 1855	30 Sept., 1856	£39 3 1	284 7 6	94 15 10	£39 3 1	379 3 4	......	......
William Carter, late Registrar General	"	30 Nov., 1856	25 0 0	275 0 0	25 0 0	30 1 8	300 0 0	......	......
J. Nicholson, late Harbour Master			5 16 8						
G. B. White, late Surveyor	"	30 Sept., 1856	20 13 0	150 0 0	50 0 0	20 13 0	200 0 0	......	......
G. W. Newcombe, late Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office	"	"	22 19 7	166 17 5	55 12 6	22 19 7	222 9 11	......	0 0 1
J. Larmer, late Surveyor	"	30 Nov., 1856	15 11 1 / 3 12 4	171 1 11	15 11 1	19 3 5	186 13 0	......	0 0 4
B. P. Griffin, late Clerk in Colonial Treasury	"	30 Sept., 1856	17 4 10	125 5 0	41 15 0	17 4 10	167 0 0	......	......
J. Warner, late Assistant Surveyor	"	"	8 3 2	59 5 0	19 15 0	8 3 2	79 0 0	......	......
H. M'Kenny, late Matron Protestant Orphan School	"	"	7 4 7	52 10 0	17 10 0	7 4 7	70 0 0	......	......
S. M. Burrowes, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wollongong	"	"	2 17 1	20 14 9	6 18 3	2 17 1	27 13 0	......	......
†William Taylor, late Foreman of Colonial Stores	"	30 Nov., 1856	1 16 8 / 0 8 7	20 3 4	1 16 8	2 5 3	22 0 0	......	......
Richard Williams, late Coast Waiter, Customs	"	8 June, 1856	2 10 2	10 13 3	......	2 10 2	10 13 3	......	13 12 5
S. Milehan, late widow of Mr. Surgeon Milehan	"	30 June, 1856	0 15 9	3 16 3	3 16 3	0 15 9	7 12 6	......	......
J. Graves, late serjeant, Gold Guards	"	30 Sept., 1856	10 6 7	75 0 0	25 0 0	10 6 7	100 0 0	......	......
W. Galvin, late messenger, Legislative Council	"	"	5 14 0	41 2 0	13 16 0	5 14 0	54 18 0	......	......
N. Robinson, late constable, police, Sydney	"	"	8 12 11	26 9 3	8 16 5	8 12 11	35 5 8	......	......
J. Proctor, late " "	"	"	3 1 3	22 4 9	7 8 3	3 1 3	29 13 0	......	0 0 1
T. Williams, late " " Windsor	"	"	2 7 6	17 5 0	5 15 0	2 7 6	23 0 0	......	......
W. Callaghan, late " " Sydney	"	"	2 7 1	17 2 0	5 14 0	2 7 1	22 16 0	......	0 0 3
Edward Wilson, late " " Penrith	"	"	1 10 11	11 4 9	3 14 11	1 10 11	14 19 8	......	0 0 1
J. Moore, late keeper of Supreme Court	"	"	1 10 9	11 3 6	3 14 6	1 10 9	14 18 0	......	0 0 3
B. Naughton, late constable, police, Sydney	"	"	1 10 7	11 2 3	3 14 1	1 10 7	14 16 4	......	0 0 2
B. Nichols, late " "	"	30 June, 1856	1 5 10	6 5 0	6 5 0	1 5 10	12 10 0	......	......
Rev. F. Wilkinson, late colonial chaplain	"	30 Sept., 1856	0 19 0	6 17 0	2 6 0	0 19 0	9 3 0	......	......
W. H. Kerr, late Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates	"	30 June, 1856	17 1 6	82 13 4	105 18 4	17 1 6	188 11 8	......	......
J. Townshend, late clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office	"	"	7 7 6	35 14 2	35 14 2	7 7 6	71 8 4	......	0 0 2
F. Gosling, late clerk, General Post Office, Sydney	"	"	5 5 9	49 11 8	35 8 4	5 5 9	85 0 0	......	......
Mrs. E. Smith, late widow of Judge Advocate Bent	1 January, 1856	30 June, 1856	......	26 0 0	26 0 0	......	52 0 0	......	......
T. Bevan, late trooper, mounted police	24 Nov., 1855	"	20 13 1	100 0 0	100 0 0	20 13 1	200 0 0	......	......
	"	"	0 19 0	4 11 0	4 12 6	0 19 0	9 3 0	......	......
‡C. M'Dermott, late clerk in the Police Office, Sydney	"	"	6 13 4 / 1 11 1	40 0 0	......	8 4 5	40 0 0	......	40 0 0
Christiana Whitehill, gratuity awarded to her late husband as tipstaff, Supreme Court	......	......	......	45 4 10	......	......	45 4 10	......	......
Maria Feeney, gratuity as matron of gaol at Brisbane, one month's pay for every year of service	......	......	......	......	13 12 6	......	13 12 6	......	......
Balance unappropriated	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	92 0 1	737 1 4
Totals £			267 14 6	4533 5 6	1165 0 1	267 14 6	5697 5 7	1166 0 6	8352 14 5

* Appointed Attorney-General 3rd October, 1856. † Appointed messenger to the Legislative Council, on 9th June, 1856. ‡ Deceased.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 31st March, 1857.

W. C. MAYNE, Auditor-General.

POLICE REWARD FUND.

Account of sums received by the Colonial Treasurer, for and in respect of the Police Reward Fund, and of the appropriation of the same to the 31st December, 1856.

Dr. Particulars.		
To balance on 31st December, 1855		£6731 3 3
To sums received in 1856		2314 16 11
To Inspector-General of Police for advances made by him to meet the foregoing payments		438 5 1
		£9484 5 3
Cr. By amount paid—		
As gratuities on leaving the police force, viz.:—		
Benjamin Moore, Sydney police		£104 18 9
Thomas Armstrong, ditto		104 18 9
William Jackman, ditto		29 3 0
Robert Evans, police, Goulburn		18 6 0
William Farrell, police, Windsor		13 13 0
Francis Crohan, police, Wollongong		44 9 8
As gratuities to the widows of deceased constables, viz.:—		
Margaret Wood, widow of the Chief Constable Wood, of the Maitland Police		67 14 2
Ann Kendall, widow of Chief Constable Kendall, of the Penrith Police		35 0 0
Elizabeth Webber, widow of Chief Constable Webber, of the Queanbeyan Police		31 5 0
Elizabeth Cooper, widow of Constable Cooper, of the Goulburn Police		18 3 0
Ann Lamborn, widow of Serjeant Thomas Lamborn, of the Southern Gold Escort		10 13 9
Widow Holohan, residing in Kilkenny, Ireland, in consideration of the services of her late son, who belonged to the Gold Police of this colony, and was drowned whilst on duty		100 0 0
As rewards for meritorious services in the apprehension of prisoners, viz.:—		
Edward Murphy, Chief Constable, Tumut		£10 0 0
John Paticel, ditto, Mudgee		5 0 0
Allan Cameron, constable, Bombala		5 0 0
James M'Connell, Corporal in the Mounted Patrol, Southern Road		10 0 0
Francis J. Weale, Inspector of D Division, Metropolitan Police		7 0 0
Richard Elliott, Serjeant ditto, ditto		5 0 0
Andrew Love, Acting Serjeant do., do.		3 0 0
Daniel Fitzgerald, constable ditto, ditto		5 0 0
Expenses incurred in the burial of Trooper Holohan, of the Gold Police		5 0 0
Joseph Samuel Evans, late Chief Constable at Dubbo, remission of pecuniary penalty imposed on him		5 0 0
Amount credited in error to the Police Reward Fund, refunded		1 10 0
By balances on 31st December, 1856:—		
Cash in the Treasury	£837 13 2	
Public works loan debentures	4000 0 0	
Railway debentures to the amount of £4000, purchased at 98½ per cent., together with £66 17s. accrued interest on the same, to the date of purchase	4006 16 0	
		8844 10 2
		£9484 5 3

W. C. Mayne, Auditor-General.
Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 9th March, 1857.

THE EXPLORATION OF THE INTERIOR.

(From the S. A. Register.)

We have been favoured by the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands with some information respecting the progress of Mr. Hack and his party, from the time of leaving Streaky Bay to the beginning of July. We have also received a communication from Mr. Hack himself, dated from Parla, July 5th, which we subjoin:—

Parla, July 5th, 1857.

"Sir,—As I promised to send you an account of my movements I take this opportunity of doing so, although as yet I have but little of interest to communicate. It is, however, the only one I expect to have until shortly before my return to Adelaide.

"We reached Eyre's Depôt at Streaky Bay, or Cooeyana, on the 1st June, and remained there three weeks, occupied in getting the horses into condition, bringing the stores up from the beach, storing them, and preparing the packs ready for starting.

"On the 22nd I started from Cooeyana, leaving two men in charge of the depôt, my party consisting of myself, Mr. Harris (surveyor), Mr. Miller, and four men, and 14 horses—seven of them carrying packs. I have been able to take rations sufficient with care to last nearly three months, before which time I do not expect to return to the depôt.

"The packs being very heavy (1100 lbs. to 1200 lbs.), required great care in loading the first time, and this made my final start so late that I only made six miles the first night. I reached this place the third day; it is about 30 miles from Cooeyana, and was the nearest feed and water to the Gawler Range of which I had any certain information. So far, I found the horses carry their packs with ease, which, to say the truth, I was rather anxious about, as I have never attempted to carry such heavy weights before.

"From the appearance of the country between Parla and the Gawler Range, it seemed to me very doubtful if I should hit upon water if any existed; I therefore determined on leaving ten of the horses in camp at Parla, where there was abundance of feed and water, and going myself, accompanied by Mr. Harris and Billy Grant, with one pack-horse, as far as the range, to find if possible, a place to which I might move my camp, and secure a footing there, from which I could again examine the country ahead, until I could either obtain information from the natives or strike a run of country where I could push ahead without too much risking the horses. I left Parla on the morning of the 25th, leaving the camp in charge of Mr. Miller, and taking five small canteens of water and four days' provisions. Our course lay about N.E. for a remarkable gap or break in the main range, that seemed to me the most likely place to find water. After passing a well grassed country for about 14 miles, a good deal cut up and intersected by belts of scrub of no great width, and running here and there into open plains of considerable extent, we ascended the highest point of a range of bald hills or downs, which seemed to extend to the S.E. and N.W., the ground thickly set with abundance of good grass, and the hills having a very parklike appearance. From the top of 'Hope Downs', as I named them, the good open country extended quite to Parla to the S.W.; to the E. a bald swell of the downs closed the view at about three miles; to the N.W. I could see the open country for eight or nine miles. Leaving Hope Downs, I passed through a belt of very dense mallee for about five miles, and emerged on some open plains running also S.E. and N.W., and which are, I believe, a continuation of the Downs. Here I camped without water for the horses, but with abundance of grass; Parla about 22 miles distant. On the 26th, starting N.E., we were soon off the plains and into the scrub, and in two and a half miles we again sighted the bald grassy downs about a mile or two to the westward. We travelled through thick dense mallee and porcupine scrub for about 12 miles, which then became more open. Saw a flock of black magpies—one sign of water—in the neighbourhood, and shortly after sighted a large salt lake a little to the eastward of our course, and altered our course a little to reach it. The scrub extended nearly to it, there being only a narrow belt of grass and salt bush along its shore. The lake at this point was two or three miles across, and extended along the foot of the range about three or four miles distant from it. We afterwards climbed two high points of the range, and could see no end to the lakes, and but few breaks or crossing places. To the N.W. our view was very extensive, and as far as we could see these lakes extended, sometimes wide and sometimes connected by a narrow winding sheet of water like the course of a river. After a good deal of trouble and riding about we found a crossing place, and made straight for a likely-looking gulley in the range, where I was fortunate enough to find an abundant spring of excellent water, which I have no doubt is permanent. Here we camped. Between the lake and the range is a belt of a mile or two of really good grassed country, gradually getting more scrubby as it approaches the range. I saw no chance for a station between the scrub and the range; but there is a good chance of feed for travellers. The range is of red granite; very few gullies run out to the southward, and those that I saw were very short, compared with the gullies running N. Plenty of rock wallaby. We climbed the range next the spring on the morning of the 26th, and had a very extensive view, though the morning was rather hazy. The farthest W. extremity of the ranges bore N.W. from 'Mount Granite,' as I called this hill. To the N. there was a mass of ranges, one behind the other, until they faded away in the distance.

"To the N.E. a still more distant range showed itself. After taking bearings, and sketching the outlines of the principal mountains in sight, we left Mount Granite for another prominent hill about 10 miles nearly N., where I thought there was a good chance for water, and where, after some trouble in searching, we found abundance in deep holes in a sheet of granite rock, one of which holes I think was permanent from the fact of a thriving water-plant growing in it, with flat oval leaves floating on the surface. It is much resorted to by blacks. From the summit of this hill we could see that the gap or break in the range I had noticed from Parla was occasioned by the main range taking an immense semicircular sweep to the northward and eastward, leaving this large double-topped hill in the centre of the chord, which on this account seemed to have been christened 'Mount Centre' by Nature herself. Nothing but scrub within view, with the exception of one long narrow plain apparently covered with grass. Very tolerable feed in the neighbourhood of the water, and many good-sized pines. From the top of Mount Centre the general dip of the country appeared to me to be northerly, but of this I cannot speak with any certainty. On the 27th we left Mount Centre for Parla, and a few hundred yards from camp stumbled on some more wells of water in the granite. In about 20 minutes, to our great surprise, we came all at once on the fresh track of Major Warburton and party. They had, unfortunately, missed the water we camped at, and from the tracks of one of them leaving the others and going up the side of the range, I had concluded they both wanted and looked for it.

"We followed the Major's tracks for six or seven miles, going in a pretty straight course for Parla, when he suddenly bore away to the westward; and as on that course I was afraid of being again hampered by the salt lakes I continued to the S.W., in which direction we had seen what appeared to be a crossing-place, which we fortunately hit within a quarter of a mile.

"I believe there is good water somewhere near this place, as I saw several crows and large parrots and two pigeons. We cleared the lakes about 1.30 p.m., and travelled on till dark without a halt, and camped at the edge of the scrub at 6 p.m., having passed through nothing but scrub since Mount Centre, except a little grassy country on the lakes. Distance travelled about 25 miles. Saw four red-breasted cockatoos near the edge of the scrub just before sundown, flying S.E.

"June 29.—In about a mile from camp entered on a fine clear grassy country, rolling hills and plains, divided and subdivided by belts and patches of mallee and pine; grass, for long distances, more than a foot in height. This country continued for 20 or 22 miles to Parla. The widest belt of scrub we passed might be about one and a half miles in breadth where we crossed it. Passed Hope Downs bearing S.S.E. about four or five miles, and at about eight miles from Parla stumbled on four good permanent wells in a sheet of limestone called Windapa. From one or two of the high bald downs we crossed we could see the same good country extend eight or nine miles to the N.W., how much further I cannot say. The blacks gave us the names of many watering-places between here and the hills. Karchilby and Karcherriba are near the line of our return route, but I have not seen any but Windapa, though from the birds I saw I felt convinced this country was not without water.

"I have been delayed here for some days by the illness of one of the men, and have availed myself of the opportunity to replace what stores we have used from the depôt. I start to-morrow for the ranges.—I am, Sir, &c.,

"Stephen Hack."

The Telegraph to Ballaarat.—Some mischievous rascals cut the telegraph wire between Geelong and Ballaarat on Thursday evening, the 6th instant. The object appears to have been simply thieving, as about 250 yards of the wire were cut off from the posts, which has been found secreted in the bush close by.

GERMANS IN TEXAS.

Fifteen years ago an association was formed by some of the princes and nobles of Germany under the title of the Mayence Nobles' Association (Mainzer Adels Verein), of which the purpose was to organise a plan of emigration for the people. At that time twenty-one years had elapsed since Moses Austin got leave from the government of Mexico to settle three hundred Catholic families from Louisiana on the idle lands of Texas, and the migration of Americans to Texas thus commenced had advanced so far that annexation was upon the point of following.

Texas is rich in land. It is a region larger than France with England added to it, has a fine and varied climate, and, on the whole, merits to be called the Italy of the New World. The Texan land available for cotton growing, if all cultivated, would yield thrice the entire quantity produced at present by America, and the same territory has also in its western regions—where the mesquit-grass flourishes and is sweet in the mouth of cattle—most extensive grazing grounds. Numerous rivers, half of them muddy and half of them clear, flow through the richest soil, upon much of which not a tree needs to be felled; it waits only the simplest turning by the plough. The harvest which few sow on the rich Texan soil it needs more than a few to gather. There are, indeed, some districts of barren prairie. The steady and genial breeze, too, blowing daily from the sea is interrupted sometimes by a fierce cold blast that sweeps over the prairies to the north and freezes all the Texans who are out of doors. A small black cloud advances with a roar, and grows as it advances—the norther, as the bitter blast is called, rushes over Texas. The temperature perhaps may fall sixteen degrees in not so many minutes; men hurry on their wrappers, horses and cattle scamper to the nearest shelter, and, on the unsheltered plains of the coast, perish in great numbers. Indoors, settlers defy the blast with roaring fires in their log huts, and make of the norther, which blows for three days, an excuse for a complete cessation of all business. In no other respect is nature inhospitable on the Texan soil, and so amply are such drawbacks counterbalanced by the bounty with which good gifts are showered on the land, that a traveller through the states of America looking for virgin earth on which to plant a home and thrive could scarcely choose but stop when he reached Texas and take root there, if he looked only for such advantages as land, water, and air can furnish.

To the German nobles and princes who had formed in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two the Mainzer Adels Verein there came some speculators from America, sellers of land, who gave glowing accounts of the fertility of Texas, and distinctly turned the thoughts of the Verein in that direction. President of the Verein was the Prince of Leiningen, half-brother to her Majesty; its director was Count Castel. Among its thirty or more noble members were Prince Frederick of Prussia, the Duke of Coburg-Gotha, and Prince Solms of Braunfels, an intimate friend of Prince Albert, with whom he was educated at Bonn. The members of this association were pleased with the anticipation of great possible results from a well-organised colonisation of a part of Texas by the Germans. There might arise a distinct German dependency in the New World. There might be established a new market for free cotton and a new check to the growth of slavery. The politicians of Texas were at that time coquetting with the topic of an English protectorate for the purpose of bringing about more speedily the annexation they desired; and so, from a combination of motives it is said that a contract was formed between the Mainzer Adels Verein and Lord Palmerston on the part of the English Government, by which one party agreed to place ten thousand German families in Texas, and the other agreed to give armed protection to the colony.

In the year eighteen hundred and forty-three Count Waldeck was sent to the proposed field of enterprise as an agent of the association of nobles; but he went no farther than to secure for himself a slave plantation near the coast. He was dismissed, and it was in the year following that the Verein obtained a charter from the Duke of Nassau, and began more active operations. Prince Solms of Braunfels was sent out to Texas as commissioner, and poor Germans were invited to emigrate, on condition that each adult paid one hundred and twenty dollars. for a free passage and forty acres of land, and that each family paid twice the sum for a free passage and a double grant. The association undertook to provide log-houses, stock, and tools at fair prices, and to construct public buildings and roads for the settlements.

In the mean time Prince Solms, an amiable but not a wise man, was ruining the entire enterprise by buying at second-hand a wilderness of which he knew nothing except from the glowing report of the speculators who sold it and him. He did this when he should have secured a direct and fair grant from the Legisla-

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ture of the State. The land bought by the Prince lay "in the heart of a savage country, hundreds of miles beyond the remotest settlement, between the Upper Colorado and the great desert plains—a region, to this day, almost uninhabited."

The account we are here giving of the German colonists in Texas, and whatever we may say of Texas in the course of this narration, we take from a very profitable book by Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, who, being already known to the public by his travels in the seaboard slave states, now publishes an account of a journey through Texas. This journey was one taken not in public conveyances by the high roads, but on horseback in the way of independent exploration. Mr. Olmsted and his companions dropped in upon Texans of all sorts wherever they might find them, chatted with them, and took simple notes of all they saw and heard in the log cabins and upon the highways; they saw the town life and the country life, traversing slowly the entire region in its length and breadth. Mr. Olmsted's book is a complete picture of the land and of the society that lives by its abundant wealth. Slavery has been introduced into Texas, and, without argument or declamation, by a simple narrative of what was to be seen from day to day, it is shown by the traveller how the slave system presses as a curse upon the country. In the midst of the slave state is set a colony, consisting now of five-and-thirty thousand Germans, who live by free labour, and offer many points of contrast to the rest of the community. The story of these Germans is the most emphatic illustration of the lesson taught by the whole study of Texas and its history. To that, accordingly, we now return.

Prince Solms, of Braunfels, having been duped into the purchase of a bit of desert for the emigrants, marched at their head towards the promised land. The number of the subscribers whom the Verein first sent out was one hundred and eighty. They marched on through much wilderness, harassed by Indians, and became disheartened when they reached the place where the Comal flows into the Guadaloupe. By the advice of a naturalist who was among them, Mr. Lindheimer, there they remained, and laid out the town of New Braunfels, now known as the head-quarters of the Texan Germans. Timely aid came from the Verein, and this first settlement was a success. Prince Solms of Braunfels stayed with it, playing the prince among log cabins in a style dear to small potentates, till he was in the course of a twelvemonth laughed out of the colony. An ableman, Herr von Mensebach, succeeded him, and upon Herr von Mensebach there followed Herr von Spies, in whose time the Verein was brought out by a new company at Bieberich. The agent of the new company in Texas was Mr. Martin, whom Mr. Spies crippled with litigation. In eighteen 'fifty-five, one of the gentlemen of whom Prince Solms made his unlucky purchase had his eye upon another speculation with the German colonisers, and was offering to scale both claims, and secure for himself the residue. We have no later intelligence upon these matters, which do not affect in any way the rights of the established settlers, but concern only new comers who have yet their ground to buy.

The first band of emigrants, then, founded New Braunfels, and prospered. It was in the next year followed by another. More than two thousand families joined the association in the year eighteen hundred and forty-five, and the capital left to the Verein, after loss by speculation, was quite insufficient for its purpose. The two thousand families, numbering five thousand two hundred souls, sailed from Germany in autumn, and were landed in the winter and early spring upon the flat coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Annexation had then taken place and the American war was beginning. The army had stripped the country of provisions, and of means of travel. The Verein had foreseen nothing of this, had provided neither food nor shelter. A terrible catastrophe was the result. Burrowing in sand-hills, or under such huts and tents as they could raise, the poor creatures perished like sheep, sustaining life upon what little beef could be found, many lingering until summer bred among them pestilence, by which they died. Some dragged their slow way on foot towards New Braunfels, where they arrived in droves, haggard and almost dying, many having lost family love and fellow feeling in the bitterness of their own bodily and mental suffering. Children whose parents had died were among those who came; and the German pastor of New Braunfels found them starving on the river-bank. He could not bear the sight; and, with a brave heart, though he had no means of his own, collected sixty of them, took what he could find belonging to them, went to work with them on a farm, trusting in God's help, and gathered them into a rough homestead three miles out of New Braunfels, now known as the Orphan Asylum at Neuwied. The good pastor and his wife went to work with the forlorn children in the fields, and continued to raise as much as would keep all alive. The greater number have grown strong, and, living to see better times, have passed from under the good Samaritan's roof to obtain livelihoods by independent labour. When Mr. Olmsted passed that way, eighteen were with the pastor still, all calling him papa.

This gentleman has obtained from the legislature a grant of a university at Braunfels, where he is at present sole professor, and gives classical education to some of the sons of emigrants. His hands are horny, and his much-patched dress resembles that of a day labourer; but he passed in Europe for a cultivated gentleman, and he could not have proved his claim to the name better at the court of any serene Dummkopf-Affenkragen than it has been proved among the Texan settlers.

Since the events of eighteen 'forty-eight, not a few Germans of high character and standing have gone to the New World in search of independence. Among the Germans in Texas you may hear Beethoven's music, see copies of Raffaelle's Madonnas on the log cabin walls, and hear Tacitus quoted by men following the plough. These colonists live among slave-owners, keeping no slaves. They have less wealth than their neighbours, but more civilisation. The contrast we shall show is not formed by a citation of extreme cases.

There are in Texas many families of squatters who are well content to spend in the midst of hogs a life that is entirely cheap and empty. Such a planter raises only corn and hogs. The negro does the farm-work and the house-work too. The women of the family do nothing. Except a few day's work once a lifetime, when logs are piled into a place of residence, the owner of the negro does nothing. Corn and bacon sold to travellers furnish the means of buying coffee and tobacco. Nature and the negro does the rest.

Again, a young man may be master of a grazier's farm, one hundred acres of the prairie and woodland, and a large herd of cattle. Such a settler told our travellers that "any man who had been brought up in Texas could live as well as he wanted to, without working more than one month in the year. For about a month in the year he had to work hard, driving his cattle into the pen, and roping and marking the calves. This was always done in a kind of frolic in the spring—the neighbouring herdsmen assisting each other. During the rest of the year he hadn't anything to do. When he felt like it he got on to a horse and rode around, and looked after his cattle; but that wasn't work," he said, "'twas only play." This man could live "as well as he wanted to," that is to say, as well as his neighbours, without any sign of refinement in his dwelling, without a latch to his door—with the sky visible through the shingles in his roof, and spaces between the boarding of his cabin through which an arm might be thrust out. Another of these landowners—living entirely on fried pork—was asked whether there was no game in his neighbourhood? Yes, there were birds and there was venison; but it was too much trouble to go out after them; "when he wanted fresh," he said, "it was easier to go out and stick a hog."

The negroes, having no personal interest in their work, seldom work with a will, and wherever there is slave-labour there are masters steeped in indolence.

Among the American settlers in Texas you find even the wealthiest owners of plantations living in rooms without civilised ornament,—with doors that have no latches or handles, and that, when shut, must be opened like oysters—with a knife—dispensing with glass for their windows, or content with three whole panes in every eight, living upon fried pork and beef, rude cakes of bread, and coffee even in farms abounding with Welsh cows often wholly destitute of milk because of the trouble of milking, and never having butter fit to eat, because of the trouble of doing work with proper cleanliness. At the principal hotel of the capital of Texas, our travellers were reduced to the necessity of camping in a private room, buying their food and cooking it themselves.

Through such miseries in Eastern Texas, Mr. Olmsted and his companions came to New Braunfels. The inn they entered at once carried their thoughts far away to the Rhine land. They supped in a room having pink walls, with stencilled panels and scroll ornaments in crimson, neatly framed prints hanging on all sides. There was a well-finished oak table, the oak chairs were chiselled, and there was a sofa covered with a neat looking pink calico. For dinner there was spread the finest, clean, white cloth seen in Texas, and there was produced an excellent soup, followed by two courses of meat, "neither of them pork, and neither of them fried, two dishes of vegetables, salad, compote of peaches, coffee with milk, wheat bread from the loaf, and beautiful, sweet butter—not only," Mr. Olmsted adds, "such butter as I have never tasted south of the Potomac before, but such as I have been told a hundred times it was impossible to make in a southern climate. What is the secret? I suppose it is extreme cleanliness, beginning far back of where cleanliness usually begins at the south, and careful thorough working." For the first time in Texas the horses of the travellers had their legs rubbed and pushed their noses into racks filled with fine mesquit-hay. For the first time the travellers enjoyed in Texas the luxury of having each a whole bed to himself, and a bed dainty and clean in a next room with painted walls and with glass windows sound in every pane, over which were trained on the outside evergreen roses. The bedroom contained a sofa, a bureau, books, a statuette, in porcelain, plants in pots, a brass study-lamp, a large ewer and basin for washing, and a couple of towels of thick stuff, full a yard and a quarter long.

Out of doors part-singing was to be heard in the cottages, a tame doe was at home in the street, and when the travellers went out of the town next morning they met cheerful troops of little children clean and neatly dressed, carrying satchels and knapsacks of books, and small kettles of dinner.

That was the traveller's first impression of New Braunfels. Another and a longer visit, with some little experience of home-life among German colonists in the surrounding district, made the impression deeper, but effaced no part of it. The people of New Braunfels have little capital. Half the men now residing in small weather-tight cottages, with verandahs or galleries and well-glazed casements, are men who themselves follow the plough. The waggon-makers of the town are in repute throughout Texas, and there are seven waggon manufactories, as well as four grist-mills. The town contains a fair proportion of mechanics, carpenters, blacksmiths, locksmiths, coppersmiths, tinsmiths, turners, tailors, tanners, shoemakers, &c. "I do not think," says Mr. Olmsted, "that there is another town in the slave states in which the proportion to the whole population of mechanics or of persons employed in the exercise of their own discretion in productive occupations, is one-quarter as large as in New Braunfels, unless it be some other in which the Germans are the predominating race." There is a good newspaper in the town, edited by the naturalist, Lindheimer; there is an agricultural society, a mechanics' institute, an harmonic society, and a society for political debates, in which men may speak out with the Atlantic put between themselves, and the not always very faithful masters of their Fatherland. They grow some cotton on their little plots, and send into the market eight hundred bales a-year produced by the free labour of white men from Europe.

Fifteen miles from any village lived a German settler, with his wife and son, and a single man, a friend who came out with them. They began by hiring themselves out as farm-labourers to their countrymen at New Braunfels, worked hard, and at last throve. They miss the social comforts they have left.

"It is hard for a young man," said the single emigrant; "he can have so little pleasure. These American gentlemen, here in Texas, they do not know any pleasure. When they come together sometimes, what do they? They can only sit all round the fire and spect! Why, then they drink some whisky; or may be they play cards, or they make a great row. They have no pleasure as in Germany."

"Why, then, do you like it better to be here?"

"Because here I am free. In Germany I cannot say at all how I shall be governed. They govern the people with soldiers. They tried to make me a soldier too, but I run away."

Here is Mr. Olmsted's picture of a German emigrant now dead, Otto von Bahr, who was found at work in his log-house upon a meteorological table, from which he was called away to settle a dispute between neighbours. "He was partly bald, but seemed to have an imperturbable and happy good fortune that gave him eternal youth. A genial cultivation beamed from his face. He had been a man of marked attainments at home (an intimate associate with Humboldt, and a friend of Goethe's Bettina), and kept up here a warm love for nature. His house was the very picture of good-nature, science, and backwoods. Romances and philosophies were piled in heaps in a corner of the logs. A dozen guns and rifles, and a Madonna, in oils, after Murillo, filled a blank on the wall. Deer skins covered the bed, clothes hung about upon antlers, snake-skins were stretched to dry upon the bedstead, barometer, whisky, powder-horns, and specimens of Saxony wool occupied the table."

At the house of another man, who had been highly educated both in Germany and England, had held good social position, been a popular leader during the days of Revolution, and for a time been at the head of the government of his Duchy, the travellers joined a party of neighbours, who with the help of a fine piano passed an evening with Mozart's music, waltzing, and patriotic songs. There was not a man of the company not under political ban, condemned to death, or to imprisonment for life. "I was looking in a room here," Mr. Olmsted tells us, "at some portraits of gentlemen and ladies."

"'Those are some of my relatives that remain in Germany.'

"'And who are these?' I asked, pointing to a collection on the opposite wall of lithograph and crayon-sketched heads.

"'These are some of my friends. That one—and that one—and that one—have been shot; that one—and that one—are in prison for life; that one—poor fellow—is in Siberia; and that one—he has been made to suffer more than all the others, I am afraid.'"

As we are talking about fugitives we may as well go back to the American slave-owners in Texas, for the purpose of adding to what we have already said concerning them, that their slaves are extremely apt to run to Mexico. The Mexicans and negroes have not any antipathy for one another, and among the Mexicans an escaped negro is always harboured and befriended. This makes it somewhat difficult to push the border of the slave country farther west. The ground already annexed never was thickly peopled; to annex more would be to annex together with the soil a numerous population of Mexicans with whom it would be difficult for slave-owners to deal.—*Household Words.*

THE METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

ONE dry cold moonlight morning, at the special suggestion of my friend and fellow member of the Social Agronomicals, Tom Ashstick,—Tom being a real farmer-grazier,—I, only an honorary member of the said Association, I took my place in the North London Railway for Copenhagen Fields, in company with a fair load of other passengers, well clad in somewhat greasy garments, with blue aprons; which however they wore, as if in the way of business. Their unbrushed clothes by no means tallied with the neat precision of their conversation; in a word, my fellow-travellers were London butchers, who, from constant conversation with lady customers, acquire a certain conversational refinement, and, from the hurry of their occupation, a certain curt, condensed, authoritative style of diction. Our station was the Caledonian Road, a stone's throw from the greatest meat market in the world.

Now-a-days we go every-where by railway; we generally go away by railway after being married; and sometimes even to be buried. When we reached our halting place, the last droves had taken their appointed places; the needful dog-barking and man-shouting had ceased; and we walked through a broad road, along which a few score of untaxed suburban butchers' carts, generally carrying six inside, were furiously careering toward the square of thirty acres which has superseded old Smithfield.

As we enter the gate, I cannot help wondering why the architect, who well planned this Royal Exchange of Live Stock, did not take British breeds for his ornamental types. The mild Short Horn, and the savage Highlander, the obese Leicester, and the lively succulent Southdown, instead of the Roman bulls and Spanish merinoes which now crown the gate pillars.

In the market square, in parallel lines or streets, diverging from a central clock tower (if any point can be the centre of a square), thousands of fat cattle are ranged, each tied by the head to a rail, which forms one side of a narrow lane. There are thirteen thousand feet of these rails. Thus there are broad streets bordered by the tails and living legs, destined, when dead, for soup; where the salesmen stand, ash-stick in hand, and receive their customers, who stroll up and down, pricing, bargaining, and finally buying; and there are narrow lanes, bordered on each side by horned or polled heads, meekly awaiting their doom;—these lanes being useful as affording views of the fore-quarters of the cattle, and providing convenient thoroughfares through the market. One side of the square, divided by the clock and an avenue, is devoted to beasts; the other to one thousand eight hundred sheep-pens, and pig-pens, with a special elevated roofed platform for calves—at this particular time of year chiefly occupied by sheep-dogs, resting from their drovers' duties.

The clock tower, contrived a double or say "treble debt to pay," contains on its basement the "Cattle Banks," institutions peculiar to the London butcher trade; a druggist's shop, equally provided with medicaments for man and beast, distinguished from all ordinary druggists by barrels of red ruddle, for the supply of sheep purchasing customers; and a retail warehouse of warm jackets and blankets, thick boots, bridles and saddles—once shipped in haste for the Crimean army, now sold dirt cheap.

A survey from the clock tower shows, on one side, several acres of white squares with black borders. These are the sheep pens; on the other, parallelograms of divers cattle colours,—red most prevails; and, next to that, the most popular cow colour, white mixed with red; here and there a score or so of white faces on red bodies mark a batch of Herefords, huge oxen only to be raised on good fat pastures. Black and dark gray patches, and pale dun, tell of Scots and Welsh mountaineers; while, in a remote corner, black, mottled, and white, hail from the polders and grain distilleries of Holland. In no part of the market is there any crowd or confusion; the fat beasts, comfortably tied, are as quiet as if in a fold-yard; and, as for the butchers in search of beef and mutton, they are lost in space. Noise, except a bellow now and then, a little bleating, or the distant barking of a discontented dog imprisoned in a calf pen, there is none. The scene is not Arcadian, although green fields are to be seen beyond, not yet invaded by the bricklayer; it is more like a well-ordered camp at daybreak, substituting beeves for chargers.

Descending to terra firma and details, I began my march, meeting from time to time with many a country friend, interested in the sale of a dozen fat oxen or a few score of fat sheep. On the window of the market office the numbers entered for sale are written up:—"3500 cattle; 18,560 sheep."

There was at least a quarter of a million of pounds of live beef, without counting the offal, loose fat, or suet, which costs the butcher nothing, and forms at Christmas time, say from December to the end of January, an important part of the butcher's profit in sale for plum puddings. A fat ox on a pedestal of plum-pudding would typify, better than any of the old-fashioned emblems, modern British agriculture; for, without the pudding it would be difficult to say what would become of the extra fat, which roots, cake, and corn combine to lay up on Christmas prize cattle.

Of the day's supply, the largest, the fattest, and the youngest were, as they always are, Short Horns, invented by the brothers Collinge, improved by a long series of breeders down to the late Earls Spencer and Ducie; the present brothers Booth of Killerby; Sir Charles Knightley, of fox-hunting fame; Squire Towneley, a Lancashire militia colonel; Richard Stratton, a yeoman-farmer of Wiltshire; Gunter, a militia captain of Middlesex (a name eminent for sweets as well as roasts), and a crowd of others, amongst whom are divers Scotchmen; and, among Irishmen, Lord Talbot de Malahide and Captain Ball. Of Short Horns and their crosses,—the true meat for the million, which, fifty years ago, was scarcely known out of three northern counties, and which is fit for the butcher at an age when most other breeds are little better than hobbledehoy calves,—it was estimated that full three thousand oxen and fat cows and heifers stood in the great market, held before Christmas, and not one of the Long Horns, the prime breed of Arthur Young's time. Short Horns are bred now everywhere, and fed everywhere. They are bred side by side with native breeds in northern Scotland, and as far south as Devonshire. In Ireland they are superseding the native Long Horned breed to such an extent as to afford a great export of yearlings, which finish their education in the warm yards, stalls, and boxes of the Midland and Metropolitan counties. Next in size and beef-making qualities is the huge, red, white-faced Hereford ox, fattened to perfection alike on Shropshire pastures and Midland grass, feeding also on corn cake and roots. The Hereford cow, unlike the Short Horn, is small and insignificant, of small value in the dairy, although affording neat juicy ribs and sirloins. The Hereford is not, and never will be, widely spread like the Short Horn; he is rarely found out of three or four counties round the city that gives him his name; only one nobleman, the Duke of Bedford, out of that district, breeds him; for he has no reputation as a cross for improving other breeds, while the Short Horn improves, whether for milk or beef, every breed. But he is a great favourite with the butcher. In trade term, he dies well. In his native district he has a reputation as being powerful and docile in the plough. Ox-ploughing, however, is too slow for modern high farming. In the Midland counties, and as far north as Norfolk, the white face of the Hereford may be seen placidly ruminating in root-feeding yards; but, he is seldom to be found further north than Norfolk, and even there the Devon and Short Horn are preferred to him.

Inferior in size, but superior in quality, comes the red curly-coated North Devon, the Norfolk favourite, with his round mole-like carcase, his neat thorough-bred head, branching horns, and delicate limbs. The farmers of Norfolk—the only county where he is bred in any quantity out of Devonshire, Somersetshire, and Dorsetshire—have, ever since the time of Coke of Holkham (who introduced him to supersede the unprofitable Norfolk cattle) been fond of filling their winter yards with delicate Devons. At one time, the Norfolk farmers were the chief northern customers; now, they find a difficulty in getting their number, for they are intercepted on the way; and even the slow Devonians and slower Somersets find the advantage of feeding fat the denizens of their damp hills. The Devons are much in demand among West-end-of-London and Brighton butchers for their best customers. At the last Smithfield Club Show a little Devon had the rare honour of winning the gold medal, as the best ox in the show.

Very much like the Devons in colour and stamp of head, but altogether on a larger scale, and I am afraid,—in the face of farmer Wood, of Ockley Manor,—I must say coarser and less refined by careful breeding, are the Sussex; no doubt of the same breed as the North Devon enlarged by richer pastures, and not refined by the pedigree breeding of a Quartley and a Turner, and the Herd Book of a Davey, not Sir Humphrey, but Captain John, of Rose Ash. The Sussex are unknown beyond the South coast and Metropolitan markets, and do not seem to be increasing in number; they are esteemed where known, and are often amongst the earliest sold, being of great size and fine quality—what butchers call a useful class of animals.

In the place of honour, in the most fashionable shed of the cattle market, under the charge of the D'Orsay of cattle salesmen, were to be found a large lot of the primest meat of the highest price—the Scots, West Highlanders, and Black Polled Angus. The Scotch cattle are finished and fed fat all over England, as far down as where they meet the Herefords and Devons, but are only bred in Scotland. The West Highlander, when fat, seems a curious compound of two animals—one savage and untameable, the other tamest of the tame. A wild head, with sharp threatening horns, and savage little eyes, gleaming beneath a shaggy forehead, is attached to one of the fattest, roundest, and most plump and mole-like of bodies, covered with a thick curly hair, supported on four delicate limbs, and finished off with a long meteor-like tail. This admirable beast, reared among storms and mists, fed and thriving for two or three years on the coarse scanty herbage and heather of the Scotch mountains, no sooner reaches southern pastures, sheltered in southern show-yards, or the snug Scotch homesteads, where roots and cake supply him with breakfast, dinner, and supper, than he does credit to his keep; and, without losing his wild quality and flavour, lays on flesh of the juiciest, so that when driven to slaughter, he tops the more effeminate and artificial breeds by from sixpence to a shilling per stone of eight pounds. The West Highlander is deservedly a favourite in parks, where he is almost as picturesque, if dun or red, as, and is much more profitable and hardy than, fallow deer. It is worth a journey into Notts to see them, as I saw them last winter, browsing under the oaks, alongside the lake at Clumber, or wildly dashing away in twos and threes, when startled by the cry of hounds and rush of scarlet-coated horsemen.

It is a hundred years since Jennie Dean's Duke of Argyle began to improve the West Highlander; but, the savage mountaineer never came to perfection until he tasted oil-cake, mangolds, Swedes, and with straw to eat and to lie on. Equal in fine grain and quality of meat, larger in carcase, nearly equal in hardiness of constitution, more useful in the plough and dairy, but very different in personal appearance, is the improved black polled Angus, by exception only, dun, red, or white. This breed, within the last quarter of a century brought to perfection, has for want of horns a sort of elk-like unfinished look, and a peculiarly mild expression. Like the Highlander, he is only bred in Scotland, but is a great favourite with all the high-class farmers of England, as well as of Scotland, especially in the Lincolnshire yards, where his hornless head makes it possible to pack a larger number together than of any other kind. Besides these distinct breeds, there are always in the market odd animals of every and of no local breed, and some elephantine aged fat bulls, intended for workhouse or emigrant ship consumption. Foreigners were represented, as before observed, by a lot of black and white Dutch cows, probably fattened on distillery grains—lumpy, uneven, coarse looking animals, sadly in want of a good Short-horn cross, yet supplying every week, with Danish, Rhenish, and other strangers, a very seasonable quantity of low-priced beef. The Dutch were in the care of a mild, stout, close-shaven dealer, in a pair of high boots, and an overcoat of seal-skin.

The population, or passengers, met in perambulating the streets between the cattle's tails, consisted of a very few classes, and all well to do. In greatest numbers were the butchers with eager looks; graziers having stock in the market in the hands of salesmen; a few drover lads; but, their occupation having ceased with the tying up of the cattle, and not recommencing until, when, later in the day, sales had become plentiful—they were not numerous. Those about were very quiet; with, for the most part, pale faces, and an awake-all-night look. Their singularly seedy, often unctuous, caps contrasted with particularly stout serviceable boots, a fact of costume which proved that drovers are well paid. A working man with good feet coverings is generally well off. Each drover carried a long stick, with a blunt prong at one end, about an eighth of an inch long; the length being, as the drovers are, licensed by municipal market authority. Whatever these drovers were under old Smithfield education, careful observation enables me to state that at present they do their duty without any flesh damaging, banging, or prodding; they are under the eye of the butchers now, and such unprofitable cruelty would not be permitted.

The general appearance of the Copenhagen public is decidedly cold, uncomfortable, and much needing the moustache movement—with a full beard accompaniment, to cover unshaven, half-shaven, or much gashed cheeks and chins, operated on by the candlelight of early winter mornings. The leg-coverings of the market-frequenters are characteristic of their pursuits. Long boots, leather leggings of various complexity, worsted hose, gaiters, and primitive fustian galligaskins, very equally divided the honours of the field; while turned-up trousers looked vastly uncomfortable. One luxurious grazier-salesman, who wore a pair of woollen-lined Crimean boots, with a Crimean sheepskin jacket, and a Welsh wig under his Jim-Crow hat, was taking his breakfast according to the Copenhagen fashion, al fresco, off a tray, supported on an empty sheep-pen; the said breakfast consisting of one tankard of hot tea, and another of hot ale, a hissing rumpsteak, and a plate of hot buttered rolls, brought from the Cattle Market Tavern by a young waiter who had very much the air of a butcher's apprentice. I recommend those unfortunate gourmands who cannot raise an appetite, to try a course of Copenhagen market, beginning at six o'clock on a frosty morning.

Next to the leg coverings, the distinguishing mark of the Copenhageners, from the highest to the lowest, is a long thin ash plant; a sort of wand of office, sold by wandering merchants at one penny each, and borne by every one, from the volunteer eight-year-old assistant sheep driver, to the Shropshire squire grazier with his two score of fat Herefords. With this wand, stock are pointed out, tapped on their primest joints in admiration, and on their deficiencies in depreciation, turned from side to side, and finally driven to slaughter. Therefore, on entering the market, provide yourself with an ash-stick; it will be your passport everywhere if discreetly used. The only other peripatetic trade of any moment seems to be in penny pies, sold from a deal box.

The important men of the market are the salesmen, who fill the place of brokers on the Stock Exchange and Mincing Lane. They stand between and sell for the graziers to the butchers on commission. The most eminent reside in London, and confine themselves to special departments; realising incomes of thousands per annum. The sheep salesman does not sell cattle, and the cattle salesman does not sell sheep. Besides the metropolitan salesmen, there are a certain number of graziers, like my six-foot friend, Tom Ashstick, from the fat pasture counties, who make it a business of coming up once a week to sell their own and their neighbours' stock during the six cold months of the year.

The cattle salesmen are, as a class, tall powerful men; they had need be, for theirs is a laborious calling; requiring energy, a good temper, calm judgment, decision, and a certain knack of ready repartee. The distinguishing part of the costume of a salesman is an apron, of mackintosh with the swells; or blue serge, much needed to protect him from the dirt and grease while placing his arms round the beasts, or handling the sheep, to show their perfection. The cattle salesman always carries the before-mentioned ash-stick.

All preconceived notions of the noise and riot of a cattle-market are upset at Copenhagen, where one of the principal brokers has—in style of face and figure, in the cut of his inevitably greasy clothes, in his neat though muddy boots, and his measured West-end accent and subdued manner, while praising a half score of Scots, very much the idea of a guardsman in disguise, selling cattle for a wager. Nevertheless the greater number of these gentlemen are known as Bob this or Tom that; a fact which the observant reader will know how to appreciate. The most celebrated have a certain jolly independent air, tempered by a dash of the capitalist. They ride neat hacks when off duty, are to be found with their families in season in Brighton or Paris, and altogether occupy a happy intermediate position between the slow agriculturist and the fast gents of Capel Court. They are obliged, in order to succeed, to understand both beasts and men.

The business of Copenhagen market is done with few words, a good deal of quiet pantomime, and a total absence of those shrieks and furious gesticulations without which no Irishman, Welshman, or French Celt can conclude a public bargain. For instance, as I came up to my grazier friend, an excited butcher asked the price of a pair of Herefords out of a score under his charge. Tom began by gently tapping one beast, to make him stand apart, at the same time saying, "Forty pounds." Then he went through the pantomime of showing a "level back," a "deep girth," pin bones well covered, "round, even barrel," "mellow touch." Butcher makes an offer in a whisper, "Can't do it, Mr. Suet," replies Tom. Butcher handles the beast himself in a depreciatory style, walks away a few yards, and then returns briskly, extending a remarkably red, ruddy, greasy hand, like the claw of a huge roc, crying, "Shake hands, Mister Ashstick, on thirty-nine pounds." "Can't do it, Mr. Suet." Suet throws up both hands in disgust, and walks off, lingering and exclaiming, "Well, Mr. A., to turn off an old customer for a pound! Well! I'll tell every one you are a gentleman—except to me!" "Very sorry, Mr. Suet, but I'm a man of business, and that pays better." So Suet, pathetically deploring, departs; but, when I return in a quarter of an hour he has bought—not two, but four bullocks, and is cheerfully engaged in cutting his mark with a pair of scissors on the beast's hair, while an assistant, with a not too sharp knife, shaves off the flowing honours of each tail, reducing them to rats, and consigning the hair to a market bag provided for the purpose.

The next step is the payment. No money passes. The butcher, having ascertained where the salesman banks, proceeds there, and pays in the price agreed. In olden time, those who are now bankers were called "money takers." They merely received the money from each butcher, counted it over to see that the amount was correct, the gold and notes genuine, and delivered it up in separate packets at the end of the day to the salesman. But, in the course of time, they have grown into a sort of cattle brokers; transacting all the business connected with the disposal of the cattle, except the sale. For instance, the farmers or graziers, who for six or nine months of the year sent up cattle and sheep every week to the market, have a regular account with one of the market bankers, although they also employ a salesman for their beasts, and another for their sheep. The grazier who is despatching from, say Norfolk, by rail, for the Christmas market, a score of bullocks and five score sheep, writes a sort of letter of advice, with an invoice to the salesman, and also to the banker. The stock on arriving at the London station are received by an agent of the salesman, called, technically, an "upholder," who, for a fee of so much per head (sixpence for bullocks) sees them properly driven and tied up in the market. On the morning of the sale the upholder waits until each bargain is concluded. When a butcher has purchased anything, he says, "Where do you bank?" The salesman answers, perhaps, "With Challis." The butcher proceeds to Challis's Bank, accompanied, or followed by the upholder, and says, "I want to pay for two Hereford bullocks brought from Bob Moxon (the salesman). Eighty-two pounds." The upholder, having satisfied himself that the money has been paid, permits the butcher to cut his hieroglyphics on the beasts, to shave the tufts from their tails, and to drive them away.

In the evening, the salesman calls over and checks his lists and his sales for the day, with one of the bank clerks; after which the bankers make out the account of the salesman, including every item of his sales, for, perhaps, a dozen consignees, and the total of his commission. Also a separate account for each country customer, with the deductions for commissions, market fees, &c. This is sent by post, generally the same night, to the countryman, with either a cheque for the balance due to him, or advice that the amount has been paid in to the London agents of the grazier's country bankers.

Thus it will be seen that the bankers save the salesmen nearly all the trouble of accounts and correspondence. In Scotland, banking is extended to fairs of lean stock, and most purchases are paid in cheques on banks; which open peripatetic branches for the accommodation of their agricultural customers.

The next stage of the beasts sold, is either to the suburbs and villages round London, under charge of the licensed drovers, or to the slaughter-house attached to the market, and thence to Newgate or Leadenhall, or to the slaughter-house of the butcher.

My morning concluded with a visit to one of the market taverns, which I found crowded with butcher lads and drovers, in the bar and the tap; graziers and topping butchers upstairs; below, chiefly beer and gin; above, tea, coffee, and furious assaults on cold meat. In one room a skin merchant sat, with bowls of sovereigns, rolls of notes, and a huge cheque-book, before him; while three assistants, in blue short smocks, were busy counting some square yards of silver into heaps. The skin merchant was accommodating those of his butcher clients who had no banking accounts with gold, or notes, or cheques, for their heaps of silver. It was a droll contrast to the bars and cages of a French money-changer. The room was not private, pipes were smoked, pots were drained by strangers looking on at financial transactions that would have astonished a French city.

In conclusion, I can only say, if any one, alderman or other man, wants proofs of the civilising influences of space, light and order, let him remember old Smithfield, and then go and look at the Copenhagen Market.—*Household Words.*

MR. JULIUS SIEDE.—This gentleman, whose fame as a flutist preceded his arrival in this city, is engaged to appear for the first time in New South Wales, on Tuesday next, at the Oratorio at St. Mary's. He left Melbourne by the London, and arrived here on Wednesday last.

NEW MUSIC.—A very pretty song, "I cannot Sing To-night," has been composed by Mons. Lavenu, expressly for Madame Carandini, has just been published by Mr. Clarke. The words are simple, and the music is plaintive and appropriate.

DERIVATION OF THE WORD "NUGGET."—In "Notes and Queries," vol. vii., p 293, it is stated that nugget is a word used in Scotland, a nugget of sugar being equivalent to a lump of sugar, and that the name is there applied to a short corpulent person. (Do. p. 366). "Jamieson's Dictionary" is also authority for the latter use. In the same periodical the following derivations have been suggested:—1. From the Persian nugud, ready money, or the Hindostanee nuggud, hard cash. 2. From "an ingot," corrupted into a "ningot," and this subsequently into a niggot or nugget. 3. That it is a word of English home growth, derived from a root nog or nug, current in England under various forms—"nogs" being in the north the name for skittle-pins, while in the midland counties "nog" is the wooden ball used at the game of shinty; and "noggin" its diminutive, means a hunch. The form "nig" occurs in Essex, signifying a small piece. The general idea seems to be "lumpiness," and the root is perhaps found in the Irish knock, a hill, and in the English word knuckle. This derivation had occurred to me before reading the article above quoted. I will only add that the form "nig" is plainly a diminutive from nog, as tip from top, sip from sup; and quote the additional form nug found in Derbyshire, for a rough balk of timber. From this nugget would be a simple diminutive—like lappet and sippet, from lap and sup. Dean Trench quotes from North's translation of Plutarch's lives the form niggot—"niggots of gold and silver." This he is inclined to believe a form of nugget, and deduces both from "ingot," "by the not uncommon metathesis of the two first letters." With all deference to so distinguished an authority, such a change is, I think, hardly easy or probable. If niggot be, as is likely, the same as nugget, and derived from the same source, it occurs in English as far back as 1612—the year in which North's translation was published. With respect to the first derivation, it would seem more likely *a priori* that the name should have been given from the external appearance of the thing, "a little lump," than from its intrinsic value. M. H. I.—*Facts and Figures.*

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUGUST 12.—Zone, schooner, 135 tons, Captain Gourlay, from Melbourne 9th instant. Passengers—Mr. Smith, and Mr. Jones. E. M. Sayers, agent.

August 13.—Munford, schooner, 169 tons, Captain Rae, from Launceston 6th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Rae and child. J. Macnamara and Son, agents.

DEPARTURES.

August 13.—Rocklight, for Callao.
August 13.—General de Steurs, for Java.
August 13.—Tasmania (s.), for Hobart Town.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Eagle, for Geelong; Cronkbane, for Melbourne; Kara, for Sourabaya; Raven, for Moreton Bay; Wisconsin, Araminta, and Aaliotar, for Callao.

CLEARANCES.

August 13.—Wisconsin, ship, 965 tons, Captain Scott, for Callao, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. and Master Scott, Miss Midford.

August 13.—Araminta, ship, 830 tons, Captain Roberts, for Callao, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. Perez, and one in the steerage.

August 13.—Aaliotar, 780 tons, Captaid Akerston, for Callao, in ballast.

August 13.—Tasmania (s.), Captain Clinch, for Hobart Town via Twofold Bay. Passengers—For Hobart Town: Robert Reid, Dr. Murphy, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and servant, Miss Sivon, Messrs. Smith, Johnson, and Davis. For Twofold Bay: Mr. Montague, Mrs. Hoolan, Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara and daughter, Mr. Solomon, Mrs. L. Solomon, Miss Solomon, Mr. Hollwell, and Mr. M'Phee.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 13.—Nora Creina (s.), from Shoalhaven, with 163 bags corn, 79 bags potatoes, 30 sides bacon, 102 kegs butter, 26 hides, 10 bags oysters, 1 bundle skins, 2 kegs lard, 4 boxes eggs, 55 pigs, 15 calves, 2 horses; Clarence (s.), from Morpeth, with 60 bales hay, 7 bales wool, 2 casks tallow, 100 bags bran, 220 bags maize, 300 hides, 150 sheep, 30 pigs, 6 coops fowls, 10 cases eggs, 2 cases fish, 10 bags oysters, 5 horses.

IMPORTS.

August 12.—Zone, from Melbourne: 600 barrels flour, E. M. Sayers; 200 barrels cement, J. G. Cohen; 1 hogshead brandy, 10 cases sardines, Roberton and Co.

August 13.—Munford, from Launceston: 2053 bags wheat, J. Macnamara and Son; 270 bags bark, Order.

EXPORTS.

August 13.—Tasmania (s.), for Hobart Town: 24 cases cherry cordials, 8 cases cigars, Stern, Baur, and Co.; 1 cask, D. Micklejohn; 2 cases, Lett; 20 casks, 2000 cocoanuts, 2 packages, 4 cases, 1 cask, Hollowell; 3 packages, Stevenson; 1 bar iron, Degreaves; 3 cases, F. M'Nab; 10 tierces beef, Battley; 1 case, Dickinson, 1 case Mrs. Jones; 2 cases, Greenhill; 12 tierces beef, Cuning; 40 cases cheese, Mullendorff and Co.; 12 tierces beef, 1 cask, Murphy; 53 coils spun yarn, 15 tierces beef, J. Clinch; 1 cask, Hamilton; 6 casks, W. Lyons; 2 cases, 20 casks, T. Lawless; 10 casks, J. Robertson; 50 tierces beef, W. Bell; 1 case, Cottrell; 1 case, Lewis; 1 case, Griffiths; 24 tierces beef, H. Maxwell; 3 cases, 4 packages, G. Rees.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR CALLAO.—By the Aaliotar, Araminta, and Wisconsin, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR SOURABAYA, by the Kara, thisday, at noon, if not underway.

FOR CALCUTTA.—By the Glen Isla, this day, at noon.

FOR CALLAO.—By the Ganymede, this day, at noon.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the London (s.), Saturday, at 2 p.m.

FOR PORT COOPER.—By the James Gibson, Saturday, at 6 p.m.

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Imina Brons, Saturday, at 6 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards—August 13: London (s.), 405 tons, Captain Cottier, for Melbourne; Fanny, brig, 211 tons, Captain Miles, for New Caledonia; Royal Saxon, barque, 570 tons, Captain White, for Calcutta; Victoria Packet, 170 tons, Captain Simpson, for Melbourne.

The Zone, schooner, has made an excellent passage from Melbourne Heads of 70 hours. She is now under the command of Captain Gourlay, late of the Tom Tough.

The Abbot Lawrence, and Pioneer, both from Sydney, had arrived at Callao previous to the 28th April.

LIGHTHOUSES ON THE AUSTRALIAN COASTS.

(*From the Age, 7th August.*)

IT is now twelve months since a commission, consisting of one member from each of the Australian colonies, sat in Melbourne, for the purpose of considering the adoption of some general and uniform scheme for the erection and maintenance of the lighthouses on the Australian coasts. Among other matters which attracted the attention of the Board, was the necessity which existed for the erection and maintenance of efficient lights on every important turning point of the Australian coast at present not affording such facilities for navigation. So far as this colony was concerned, the result of their deliberations resulted in the recommendation that lighthouses should be placed on Cape Schank and Wilson's Promontory. In May last the Government, with the view of carrying out this suggestion, appointed another Board to examine the sites proposed for these lighthouses. They proceeded on the service on the 6th of May, returning on the 13th of the same month, and the results of their inspection, which are final, have just been printed, and laid before both Houses of Parliament by his Excellency's command. As the subject is one of very great importance to every one interested in the safety of our mercantile marine, we propose drawing up a few observations on each lighthouse, derived from both reports. We shall begin with the Lighthouse on Cape Schank. The Commissioners, in their report, after stating that the importance of erecting a light upon this portion of the coast of Victoria had been strongly urged upon them by nearly every witness they examined, point out that its advantages will not only be felt by the direct trade to the ports of Melbourne and Geelong, but it will also be a benefit to vessels working through the Straits in either direction against contrary winds; and as a guide to vessels seeking shelter in Western Port in adverse weather, its utility will be fully appreciated. The locality was viewed by the Commission on their return from an examination of Wilson's Promontory, and they, without hesitation, stated that there did not appear to be any engineering difficulties which would prevent its erection at a reasonable cost, or its maintenance by overland communication. The Commission recommended that in contra-distinction to the light on Cape Otway, that on Cape Schank should be a first class intermittent light, with intervals of thirty seconds, to be placed on a tower fifty feet high, and similar in its character to that erected by the South Australian Government on the Trowbridge Shoals at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Vincent; and as the light was urgently required for the additional safety of the large over-sea and coasting trade entering Port Phillip Heads, the expense of its erection and maintenance should be wholly borne by the Government of Victoria.

Mr. James Balmain, who, as the Government Architect, formed one of the second expedition to which we have referred, reports that upon arriving at the Cape, it was found that there were two sites each possessing peculiar advantages, namely, one on the Hummock, at the extreme point of the Cape, and the other on the cliffs north-west of the said Hummock. The last mentioned site is that which is recommended by the Board. The Hummock forms the outer spur of the Cape, and its height above the level of the sea is 155 feet. It is formed of a stratum of basalt 120 feet high, of which about 45 is solid stone, and the remainder decomposed trap, having now the composition of dry friable clay; then a bed of sand about 11 feet thick on which rests a vein of limestone (tolerably hard and compact) about six feet thick, with 19 feet of sand over. The tower if erected on this spot, would have for its foundation the vein of limestone alluded to, and should, in the opinion of the Board, be carried 100 feet high, which would give as the height of the light, about 200 feet above the sea level. The limestone vein, Mr. Balmain thinks, could be made a secure foundation, but from the nature and form of the ground, a heavy outlay must necessarily be incurred, as it would be necessary to drive piles from 50 to 60 feet long on both sides of the ridge, and to fill in around them, up to nearly the level of the top of the limestone vein, with stone or other solid material. The area thus to be secured, would require to be about 30 feet by 100 feet, in order to obtain sufficient space for the secure erection of the tower, storehouses, quarters, &c. He proposed to erect the tower of stone, gained from the basalt stratum beneath, and externally, of ashlaring of Melbourne blue-stone. Limestone for mortar, of good quality, is abundant in the neighbourhood, and fresh water is to be had about a mile and a half distant. For the carriage of materials it will be necessary to construct tramways from the top of the cliff to the site on the Hummock, and from the base of the Hummock to its summit. These tramways should be permanent, for the transit of stores after the works are completed. The cost is estimated at £33,500.

The second site examined, was on the cliffs to the north-west, distant from the Hummock about half a mile. The geological formation is similar, and the height from the sea 263 feet. On this site the Board recommend the erection of a tower 50 feet high, which would give as the height of the light 328 feet above the sea level. In constructing this tower, similar means would have to be taken to secure the foundations, but as regards its material, it would be cheaper to convey all the necessary stone from Melbourne or its vicinity, than to attempt the quarrying, working, and raising from the bottom of the cliff the tough stone of the locality itself. It is suggested that the stone from Melbourne could be landed at Arthur's Seat, and carted thence to the proposed site, a distance of about twelve miles. The facilities for procuring limestone, sand, and fresh water, would be the same as at the other site, and the cost of erecting the tower, and all the necessary buildings is estimated at £15,500.

We now come to the Lighthouse on Wilson's Promontory. The Commission of 1856 describe this headland to be seated in the most intricate part of the navigation of Bass's Straits, and not less from the dangers with which it is surrounded, than from its lying directly in the high road to the over-sea and coasting trade from Victoria to the colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and from South Australia to New South Wales, Tasmania (by the eastern route), and New Zealand, it was imperative upon them to recommend the erection of a light at this place. In endeavouring to determine upon the exact site of the proposed light, however, it was found that the evidence of the various witnesses was so conflicting that it became indispensable that they should make a personal inspection of the spot. This was effected by means of the steam-sloop Victoria, when it was found that all the adjacent islands recommended by the witnesses presented difficulties which could only be surmounted at an immense expenditure, and great loss of human life during the process of erection. It was found that the south-eastern pitch of the Promontory itself presented advantages greater than had been contemplated, both as regards the building facilities it afforded, and the promise it held out of proving a site for a light which should enable mariners coming from the eastward, to avoid the dangers of the Seal Islands. In consideration of the advantages to be derived from the proposed lighthouse, by the trade of all the Australasian colonies, the Commission recommended that the expense of its construction and maintenance should be borne by these colonies in equitable proportions.

Mr. Balmain, in his report, describes the site here chosen to be near the point of the spur running out from the Promontory, and formed of large masses of coarse granite, and, of course, an excellent foundation. The height of this tower recommended by the Board for this position is 50 feet, and the spot chosen being 276 feet above the level of the sea, will give a height for the light of 342 feet. The only building material near the site is the granite, which from its not being capable of permanently resisting the weather, could only be used for the internal rubble work. As in the other lighthouses, it is recommended that the facing should be of Melbourne blue-stone. Neither limestone nor sand are to be found in the locality, but fresh water is abundant at the landing place, and by saving it in tanks a sufficient supply can at all times be had for the works and the use of the men. The forest country comes close down to the site, and seems altogether to preclude the idea of forming a road for the conveyance overland of materials or stones, so that everything in the shape of plant, &c., will have to be landed from boats at either of the two landing-places which may happen at the time to be most sheltered from the weather. The ascent from the water's edge is over large boulders of granite lying irregularly on the slope of the hill, it therefore becomes imperative to commence the works by laying down substantial tramways from the landing-places to the "neck" of the Promontory. For this purpose timber could most economically be procured from Sealer's Cove (a distance of twelve miles), where there are saw mills at work. The cost of erecting a tower 50 feet high, with lantern, storehouses, quarters, &c., complete, and the construction of the tramways, formation of landing-places, and erection of cranes, is estimated at £10,500.

Since the presentation of this report, the Government have voted £15,500 for the erection of a lighthouse on the cliffs to the north-west of the Hummock on Cape Schank, and determined to adopt the lenticular system of lighting, as being preferable to any in use. For the lighthouse on Wilson's Promontory the Government have resolved to grant £10,000 as being half its cost—the residue to be chargable upon the colony of New South Wales. As on Cape Otway, the light will be a reflector, only as the Promontory is so exceedingly isolated, it has been determined to make it a fixed light, in order to guard against the apparatus getting out of working order. We are glad to be able to state, that the working drawings for the two lighthouses are in active preparation, and tenders will be invited within six weeks. Before concluding the present article we may as well state that sums of £2500 each have been voted by the Legislature for the erection of harbour lights for the Western ports, including Belfast, Portland, Warrnambool, and Shallow Inlet (Port Albert), and that a commission, formed from among members of the Legislative Council, were lately on a cruise in the Victoria, steamer, for the purpose of determining the best sites.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

August.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Aftern.
14	FRIDAY	6 44	5 25	2 47	3 23

MOON.—New, 20th instant, at 2h. 29m. 49s., a.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Goods	Mixed Trains.		
Miles.	LEAVE—	a.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	p.m. (Mail)
0	Sydney	6·30	10·0	A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·45 a.m.	1·30	4·25	5·45
2	Newtown	6·36	10·6		1·36	4·31	5·51
3½	Petersham	6·41	10·11		1·41	4·36	5·56
5	Ashfield	6·48	10·18		1·48	4·43	6·3
6¾	Burwood	6·53	10·23		1·53	4·48	6·6
7¾	Homebush	6·58	10·28		1·58	4·53	6·13
13½	Parramatta	7·18	10·48		2·16	5·13	6·33
17¾	Fairfield	7·31	11·1		2·31	5·26	6·46
22	Liverpool	7·42	11·12		2·43	5·37	6·57

LIVERPOOL STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.			Goods	Mixed Trains.	
Miles.	LEAVE—	a.m. (Mail)	a.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.
0	Liverpool	6·3	8·15	11·5	A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1·20 p.m.	3·30	5·45
4½	Fairfield	6·43	8·28	11·43		3·43	5·58
8½	Parramatta	7·1	8·46	12·1		4·1	6·10
14¼	Homebush	7·15	9·0	12·15		4·15	6·30
15¼	Burwood	7·18	9·3	12·18		4·18	6·33
17	Ashfield	7·23	9·8	12·23		4·23	6·38
18¾	Petersham	7·30	9·15	12·30		4·30	6·45
20	Newtown	7·38	9·23	12·28		4·38	6·53
22	Sydney	7·42	9·27	12·42		4·42	6.57

THE SUNDAY TRAINS leave Sydney for Parramatta and Liverpool at 9·30 a.m., 2·45 p.m., and 5·30 p.m. Leave Liverpool for Sydney at 9·15 a.m., 2·30 p.m., and 5·15 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles.	LEAVE—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle—Honeysuckle Point	7·30	3·0	7·30	3·0
9¾	Hexham	8·0	3·30	8·0	3·30
16¼	Maitland	8·24	3·54	8·24	3·54

MAITLAND STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles.	LEAVE—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Maitland	8·45	4·10	8·45	4·10
6¾	Hexham	9·5	4·30	9·5	4·30
16¼	Newcastle	9·39	5·4	9·39	5·4

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1857.

WE are looking with some interest to the discussion of Mr. COWPER's motion for to-day. Mr. COWPER intimated, at the banquet on Monday last, a remote and hesitating sympathy with the doctrine then, for the first time, launched in this colony—that the magistrates should all be the elected of the people. Mr. COWPER did not say that this elective principle should apply to the higher Courts—that our Chief Justice and Puisne Judges should be carried to the Bench upon the shoulders of the people in the satyr style. This has not even been the practice of the United States. Theory has not been pushed to this extremity even in a country where the primary assemblies of the "people" hold the patronage of most things beside. A sort of instinct, sometimes too powerful for a theory—a latent sense which no man can explain—has induced the most democratic people to abate their claims upon the Bench. It is true that the Mormons have *poisoned* an unpopular judge, but they have not yet set up to *elect* his successors. What kind of justice might be expected from Mormon nominations may be inferred from Judge DRUMMOND's letter to the Attorney-General of the United States, in our issue of yesterday. So impossible has it been found to secure justice where the Judges are elected by small constituencies, and so important is a confidence in the administration of justice to the quiet of every honest man, that some nations preferred a judge of foreign appointment when they could not otherwise rescue the judicial functions from suspicion.

Our readers will mark the manner, however, in which Mr. COWPER has treated the subject in this resolution:—

"Mr. Cowper to move,—*That while this House recognises the wisdom of the Constitution in placing the appointments of public offices in the Executive Government*, it feels called upon to express its strong disapproval of the manner in which her Majesty's Ministers in this colony have advised his Excellency to dispense the patronage of the Crown, and to construct the Commission of the Peace."

The italics cover the general proposition. In his speech at the banquet, Mr. COWPER intimated that the magistrates should be elected by the people "*if they could not be appointed upon some better principle than they had been.*" It was probably to balance this startling avowal that we have the first clause in the resolution. At the meeting Mr. COWPER did not point out the remedy which the Constitution has provided, the dismissal of improper magistrates, and the appointment of others more suitable; but supposing no better list of magistrates could be made than that already published, then he is prepared to go to the poll. We hope the House will strike out the first clause of this resolution at all events. Can anything be more absurd than the use of language of so general a nature, when a special grievance is in view. What is the meaning of *public offices?* Does it not include an Inspector of Nuisances as well as a Lord Chancellor? And is the House prepared to say that it will affirm this resolution—that for the future the appointment of public offices should belong to the Executive Government—that in short, instead of giving the people the appointment which should be properly left at their disposal, public offices are to be considered as properly the exclusive patronage of the Executive? So far from affirming this proposition in its widest extent—inconsistent as it is with the *programme* on the table of the House—we are not even prepared to go with it in the case of magistrates without exceptions.

The establishment of a municipal system will probably make it necessary to give magisterial powers to the chiefs of the municipal bodies which we are about to set in motion. Among the oldest of British institutions we have an electoral magistracy to this extent, and we never heard that it has been productive of mischief So long as we have a set of magistrates appointed by the Crown, so long as the Supreme Court preserves its independence, there is little danger of mischief; nothing comparable with that order-loving feeling which is sure to rise when the law confers on the citizens both dignity and trust. If then this abstract proposition is taken to include public offices in general, it is absurd and irrelevant. And if it applies to magisterial appointments, without exception, it is one that no liberal assembly can be expected to affirm.

The truth is that the gentleman who framed the motion—we presume Mr. COWPER himself—had some taste for the "magniloquent." He wished to have a sentence round, rolling, and antithetical—one which should swell upon the ear to a majestic period; and thus he has encumbered his practical idea with what is not only superfluous, but, without considerable qualification, utterly indefensible.

The quality of the magisterial list will be better appreciated after the debate. We are anxious for facts by which the language of the resolution may be fairly understood. The exercise of patronage is mixed with the question of the commission of the peace in a very artful manner. We presume that some appointments made to various offices are to be connected with the construction of the commission; or otherwise how are they to be brought within the four corners of one motion? Mr. COWPER cannot suppose that those who disapprove of the exercise of patronage must also equally condemn the commission of the peace. It is remarkable that experience in public affairs has not shown Mr. COWPER that this is not the way *honest men* will deal with public business. Does he mean to say that the Ministers have *corruptly* used the powers entrusted to them? If he does not, why string in one resolution distinct questions? and which can only be united upon the huxtering principle, that *one article will sell another.* Mr. COWPER, doubtless, calculates that, although members might not be discontented upon one of the grounds stated, they may have a grievance upon the other. Thus upon two indictments there may be one verdict, although neither, separately, would obtain a conviction.

We are not pledged to support the appointments of the Executive. There may be facts brought to light by the debate such as have been only darkly hinted; but if it should turn out that the objections are purely personal and party—that one is disappointed and another envious—that the Ministers are blamed, not because they have acted ill for the country, but because they have mortified or disobliged men who set no value upon a Government unless for its gifts—the Ministers will be entitled to an acquittal. To support the resolution mere insinuations and general charges will not do. The privileges of the House will shelter even the slanderer. How much more will they be sufficient to justify an honest public censor. Let Mr. COWPER boldly state his *facts;* never did he possess a better opportunity. The Ministers will not be able to stand a day *after* it shall be shown that they have acted corruptly; that they have sacrificed the *public interest* in the appointments they have made; that they have conferred the office of magistrate on the unworthy.

The colony does not care for objectors of a very aristocratic order; it does not grudge the dignity of mayorship to a successful draper or grocer—it would even endure a rustic or a ploughman; and those who are shocked at these violations of caste had perhaps better go home, for they assuredly have enough of them here.

THE last Parliamentary Blue Book on the affairs of the British Colonial Empire has recently come to hand, and, though of course the information it contains relative to Australia is all very stale to us on this side of the world, there is in it much interesting and instructive matter respecting the other and distant branches of that great colonial family of which Australia forms one of the most important members. The Blue Book on the colonies does not generally attract much notice in the House of Commons unless some party question can be tacked on to it. The few who are interested in any of the colonial possessions bestow a glance on its contents, but by the multitude it is passed by as one of the dull and ponderous official records which it is necessary to publish, but happily not necessary to read. Yet it is by no means the least significant or interesting of the Parliamentary annuals. No other country can produce such a document. The vastness and value of the British colonial empire is without a parallel. From Labrador in the north to Falkland Islands in the south, and from Hong Kong in the east to Vancouver's Island in the west, the wide dominion of the British monarch reaches. The diversities of character and condition of these various colonies is very great. Some have been gained by conquest, some by discovery, some by treaty. Some are mainly peopled by native races held in subjection, others by an immigrant population. The British emigrant may choose for himself almost any climate the world affords without quitting the British dominions, and finds all intermediate stages between the tropical heat of Singapore and the bitter cold of Newfoundland, where the Governor complains that, during half the year, it is necessary to keep up from twenty-six to thirty fires in Government House in order to render it habitably warm, and that the stingy allowance of £200 a year, which is all that the Legislature allows for fuel and light, is barely sufficient to pay for fuel alone.

The constitutions of the various colonies present considerable diversities, and afford a wide field for observing the working of British institutions when transplanted with more or less completeness into colonial soil. In the North American colonies and in Australia the system of responsible government is now mostly naturalised. Some colonies are still under the despotic rule of governors, and others, as in the West Indies, possess an intermediate and anomalous form of government. In North America the Upper House is nominated, while in the majority of cases in Australia it is elected. The transition from irresponsible to responsible government is marked by similar characteristics in colonies widely separated both in distance and in internal characteristics. The appearance of new men on the political stage, the retirement and pensioning of old officers, the consolidation of offices, and the dismissal of surplus officials with a view to ultimate economy, though with no immediate gain in consequence of the necessity for compensation, the clearing off of accumulated deficiencies of revenue by a loan, and the difficulty of securing much practical legislation at first in consequence of the fierceness of newly-developed party-spirit—all these things have been reproduced in several instances. In some of the West Indian colonies, constitutional changes have been recently made in order to make the machinery of Government work more easily. In some instances, the Executive Council and the Legislative Council have been identical, allowing no direct means of communication between the Government and the Assembly, thus leaving all the public business to be recommended by message, and left to be conducted through the House by any one who would volunteer to take it up. This awkward form of constitution is being abandoned in favour of two Houses of Legislature, and an Executive composed of members selected from each. But responsible government does not necessarily follow as an adjunct of this change, and in some cases it is deprecated as undesirable in the highest degree, and likely to prove injurious. There is no instance in the whole range of the British colonies of a constitution consisting exclusively of one chamber, all the members of which are elected.

The financial position of the different colonies ranges between wide extremes, from Labuan with its revenue of £1800, to Canada and Victoria with their revenues of millions. In nearly all cases the chief reliance of public income is on import duties. Direct taxation to any great extent is comparatively rare. In some instances export duties are resorted to, and in one case there is a poll tax.

In most of the colonies the Governors report the state of public education to be more or less unsatisfactory. The nearest approach to perfection is exhibited in Upper Canada, where, in 1855, a sum of £224,818 was spent in educating 227,864 pupils, the cost of each pupil being thus less than a pound per head. The number of schools was 3325; of the needful funds, the sum of £109,711 was raised by local trustees school assessments; local municipal assessments furnished £45,123; and the Legislative grant in aid of the municipal schools was £24,474. When shall we be permitted to witness corresponding results in New South Wales?

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at a quarter-past two o'clock.

ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

Mr. PARKER moved that the House do now adjourn, and that the members present proceed to Government House to present to his Excellency the Address of the Assembly in reply to his Excellency's opening Speech on Tuesday last.

The House then adjourned.

The House resumed, and the Speaker took the chair at a quarter to three.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

The SPEAKER read the following reply from his Excellency:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—

I acknowledge gratefully the expression of your loyalty and devotion to her Majesty's person and Government, and I thank you for the assurance of your zealous and cordial co-operation with me in all measures which may have the good of the public for their object.

W. DENISON.

Government House, Sydney, 13th August, 1857.

PAPERS.

Mr. PARKER laid the following papers on the table:—1. Census of the colony of New South Wales, taken on 1st March, 1856, under the Act 19 Vict., No. 5. 2. Abstract of the Returns of the population of the Electoral Districts, on 1st March, 1856. Ordered to be printed.

COLONIAL AGENCY.

Mr. WEEKES moved, "That the papers laid on the table by the Colonial Treasurer, on Tuesday last, relating to the Colonial Agency, be printed."

Motion carried.

QUESTION.

Mr. WEEKES asked the Colonial Secretary, "Whether the Government have taken, or intend to take, any steps to investigate the causes, with a view to prevent as far as possible a recurrence, of those disastrous floods which have lately devastated the Hunter River district.

Mr. HAY, in reply, said that the Government had already taken such steps as were deemed most advisable to guard, so far as possible, against the disastrous consequences of the recurrence of such floods as had lately visited the districts referred to. Maps and plans were in course of preparation by which the elevations and depressions of the country bordering on the Hunter would be clearly ascertained, and instructions had been given to the Chief of the Railway Department to survey, and report to the Government, the best steps to be taken hereafter likely to preclude the possibility of disastrous effects arising from any floods that might visit the country. In adopting these measures the Government had taken the best preliminary steps in their power to form a basis for further improvements.

Mr. FORSTER here called the attention of the Speaker to the number of members in the House, and the Clerk having taken the names, it was found that the following members only were present:—Mr. Parker (Colonial Secretary), Mr. Donaldson (Colonial Treasurer), Mr. Hay (Secretary for Lands and Public Works), Messrs. Cowper, W. Macleay, Jones, Flood, Forster, and Weekes. There not being a quorum, the House adjourned till three o'clock this day.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE the Chief Justice and a special jury of twelve.

EALES V. MACDOUGALL.

The trial of this case was continued all day, but was still left unfinished.

BANCO COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Therry and a jury of four.

TAYLOR V. BELL.

This was an action for malicious prosecution, arrest, and false imprisonment on the charge of embezzling a sum of 6s. 10½d. entrusted to her charge for the purpose of domestic expenditure, the plaintiff being at that time in the service of the defendant. A second count was for slander, the words declared upon amounting to an accusation against the plaintiff of having stolen some of "his (defendant's) wife's wearing apparel." The defendant pleaded not guilty as to both counts, and as to the count for slander he also averred, in justification, that defendant had stolen a silk skirt and a cotton wrapper, and that he had consequently made this charge for the public benefit.

Mr. Isaacs appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Martin for the defendant.

The plaintiff's story was this: She had engaged, as a domestic servant, in the defendant's house, and had not only obtained the good opinion of her mistress, but had been treated by the latter rather as a personal friend or companion than as a servant. But at length they quarrelled, and Mrs. Bell used very violent language towards her. Bell himself, she declared, had several times before abused her. After the quarrel plaintiff determined to leave, and demanded her wages, but defendant refused to pay her, and she was compelled to sue him in the Court of Requests, where she obtained a verdict. Taylor had been in the habit of visiting, with her mistress at a greengrocer's opposite Bell's residence, in Hunter-street, and had frequently procured various articles of grocery, &c., on her employer's account. At the time she left there was a balance of 6s. 10½d. due for supplies of this nature, and Bell caused the girl to be arrested upon the charge of having embezzled the money which had been given to her in order to pay for these articles as they were sent for. Taylor swore positively that she had not received this money, but had got the articles by the order, and under the sanction of her mistress. Her testimony was confirmed to a great extent by that of the woman whose husband kept the shop in question. Bell declared, as he had done at the Police Office, that he had furnished money for the things charged for in this bill, and spoke more definitely as to the items than he had done on that occasion. The complaint for embezzlement had been dismissed by the bench. The accusation of stealing wearing apparel declared upon as slanderous, was not a formal charge, but a mere statement in public. It had reference to a silk skirt and a morning wrapper, which had unquestionably been taken out of Taylor's possession. But she declared that her mistress had given them to her, and two other witnesses swore that they had seen her wearing both articles in Mrs. Bell's presence. According to Taylor's account, there had been an interchange of presents, for she had given a bottle or bottles of brandy to her mistress. Taylor admitted having gone to the Theatre and stopped out late with a seafaring man to whom she was about (in another fortnight) to be married; but she declared that she had received leave from her mistress. There was a great deal of conflicting evidence on both sides. The evidence of Mrs. Bell was of course inadmissible, but it was shown indirectly that she had denied having either authorised the getting of provisions on credit or the gift of the skirt and wrapper. Upon this ground it was contended that defendant had acted *bona fide.* The use of abusive language was also denied. An attempt was made to impeach the character of the plaintiff as to chastity, but it was wholly unsuccessful.

His HONOR left the jury to say whether there had been malice and a want of reasonable and probable cause. There could, he ruled, be no such reasonable and probable cause unless they were of opinion that the defendant had used due caution in investigating the proof before he preferred the charge. As to the question of slander, he was of opinion that an accusation of the nature alluded to could not be considered as properly made "for the public benefit," when the case which was then under investigation, or which had been investigated and dismissed, was one of embezzling 6s. 10½d. His Honor left to the jury, however, to say whether this plea of justification was made out or not.

The jury, after having retired for a few minutes, found a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages £25.

CAUSES FOR THIS DAY.

JURY COURT.—Special jury of twelve: Eales v. M'Dougall (part heard). Juries of four: Remanets from June sittings; the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company v. Moore; Small v. Billington; Vadet v. Macauley; Goldring v. Halinbourg; Hunt v. Kersey; Grant v. Logan; Turner v. Moses.

BANCO COURT.—Wyse v. Pierce, Brierley and others v. Simmons, Roper v. Feeny, Eskeles and others v. Monaghan, Mackenzie (official assignee) v. Sydney Insurance Company, Mulligan v. Daly.

BUSINESS IN MASTER'S OFFICE.—Scott v. Trust Company, to examine witnesses; Re Australian Agricultural Company, taxation of costs; Robertson v. Robinson, to examine into insufficiency of respondent's answer; Campbell v. Josephson, writ for further time to answer; Kearney v. Davis, to settle minutes; M'Donald v. Gunning, to proceed on state of facts.

INSOLVENT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of William Gould, a single meeting. A debt of £3 16s. for work and labour was proved, and (conditioned that that claim be paid in full) insolvent was allowed to retain his household furniture.

In the estate of Alfred Smith, a single meeting Insolvent amended his schedule, and was allowed to retain his household furniture and wearing apparel upon payment of the fees and expenses attendant upon the sequestration of his estate.

In the estate of Charles F. Gorton, a single meeting. Debts amounting to £43 5s. 6d. were proved. Insolvent made a proposition to pay his creditors by instalments from his income, under which conditions he was allowed to retain his household furniture, wearing apparel, &c.

In the estate of Patrick Keating, an adjourned single meeting. Debts amounting to £39 1s. 1d. were proved, and insolvent was examined in reference to his interest in certain houses situated in Edward-street, Surry Hills. The meeting then adjourned until Monday next.

In the estate of William Cosier, a single meeting. Debts amounting to £156 15s. 3d. were proved. Insolvent was examined, and was allowed to retain his household furniture.

In the estate of Frederick W. Williams, an adjourned second meeting. One debt, £43 9s., was proved, and insolvent was examined. Mr. Butts, a creditor, with a view to the production of additional evidence, moved for the adjournment of the meeting, which was opposed by Mr. Michael for the insolvent. The Chief Commissioner ruled that the second meeting should now terminate, but that the official assignee might, if called upon by Mr. Butts, or any other creditor, to do so, obtain a Judge's order for the examination of witnesses, at the expense of the creditors who shall require the meeting.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 14.—James Maxwell, adjourned single, 10. William J. Gibbes, adjourned special for examination, 10. Eliza Jane Field, adjourned certificate, 11. David L. Levy, adjourned single, 1.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Forbes, Captain M'Lean, and Mr. Bonar.

Thirteen drunkards were dealt with in the usual course.

Two cases of stealing were partly heard.

William Robert Green appeared in Court, pursuant to remand, having been apprehended at the station-house by constable O'Keeffe, for having some time previously resisted him in the execution of his duty,—defendant then being in the act of lodging with the officer in charge a complaint against constable O'Keeffe. The charge was initiated before other two magistrates, by whom it was remanded until to-day, allowing defendant bail for his appearance; to-day their worships were not in attendance at the Court, and the proceedings commenced *de novo* before Mr. Forbes. Mr. Redman, for the defence, submitted that as his client was not taken into custody by the constable at the time of the alleged obstruction or resistance—but a mere afterthought, when he found that his conduct had become a ground of complaint—he could not afterwards be legally apprehended. His client, therefore, being illegally in custody, he moved for his discharge: if he had committed himself in any way, there was a proper mode of proceeding to be observed in bringing him to punishment. His Worship yielded to the argument, and discharged the defendant.

Maurice O'Connor, Sheriff's bailiff, was charged by Thomas Russell Duigan, M.D., with having committed wilful and corrupt perjury. On the 4th July last, an application was pending before the Supreme Court, the object of which was the compulsory sequestration of Duigan's estate, when it become necessary to prove an act of insolvency; that he had been required to satisfy a writ of execution, or to point out available property on which the officer might levy. The defendant on that occasion swore that he (on a day named) called upon Dr. Duigan and requested him to show him goods and chattels on which to levy, in satisfaction of an execution. The information alleged that that oath was false and wilfully corrupt. The case first came on before Mr. Forbes on the 30th ultimo, and was several times adjourned. This morning the defendant was committed to take his trial. The Dr. conducted his own case, assisted sometimes by one attorney, and at others by another; the defence by Mr. Brenan. Bail was allowed.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

James Doyle and Lawrence Sweetman, both pleading guilty on a charge of drunkenness, were fined 10s. each.

William Ward, a seaman belonging to the Alfred, was convicted of wilful disobedience of lawful commands, and sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for fourteen days.

David Kelly, brought before the Court on suspicion of desertion from the Aloe, was convicted, and sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for ten weeks.

Peter Smith (alias Olander) and Nicholas Miller, charged with desertion from the Tartar, were duly convicted of the offence, and awarded ten weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, and to pay the costs of prosecution.

THURSDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate.

John Parker, convicted under the Vagrant Act, was ordered to be sent to the House of Correction for three months.

Edward Collings sought to recover from the owner of the steamer Star the sum of £4 8s. 3d. due to him for wages, he having served as fireman on board. Defendant denied having made any agreement with plaintiff. Ordered to pay the amount claimed, with 6s. 6d. costs.

Robert Armstrong was brought before the Court for allowing his horse to go astray on the Flagstaff Hill. Fined 5s. and costs.

John Kinley was charged with having indecently exposed his person in George-street, and fined 40s.; in default, forty-eight hours in gaol.

Alexander White, convicted of wilful disobedience of lawful commands on board the American ship Yankee Ranger, was sentenced to ten days' hard labour in prison.

William Williams, for drunkenness, was fined 10s.; or the usual imprisonment in default.

Of two cases on the summons' lists, one was arranged out of Court, and the other lapsed through absence of parties. Daniel Power, on a charge of desertion, was remanded.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—The subscribers to this institution will observe, by an advertisement in our columns, that a benefit is to be given by Mr. Burton, of the National Circus, this evening, in aid of the funds of the Infirmary, under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor-General, Colonel Bloomfield, and the Officers of the 11th Regiment, and the Worshipful the Mayor. The band of the regiment has been granted for the occasion.

SYDNEY POULTRY CLUB.

THIS exhibition, which was opened on Wednesday, closed yesterday. Its success must have surpassed the anticipation of its most sanguine supporters. There was a large attendance each day, but the unfavourable state of the weather must have deterred many from going. This is the more to be regretted as, from the very liberal prize schedule, the committee must have depended in some measure upon the receipts for admission, to defray expenses. However, from the encouraging success, which has attended this, the first exhibition of poultry, we trust, a sufficient number of new members will come forward to put the funds of the Society in a flourishing condition.

There were about 80 pens exhibited, 60 of which were for competition. The several pens of poultry were so excellent as to afford a general surprise, no one dreaming there were so many good fowls in the colony. The Spanish fowls were particularly good, the birds being so equally matched as to cause great difficulty in adjudging the prizes, there being hardly any difference between the first and second pens; the third were also very good, but younger birds. In buff cochins the competition was also very close. Of polands there was only one entry, and that was deemed by the judges not worthy of a prize; but an extra prize was awarded to a pen not entered for competition. The gold and silver hamburghs were well represented as well as the game, but there was a very inferior show of bantams. The Aylesbury ducks were the admiration of every one. The following is a list of the prizes awarded yesterday:—

Spanish: First prize, Mr. J. F. Hilly, £3; second ditto, Mr. A. T. Holroyd., M.P, £2; third ditto, T. R. Roe, £1.

Dorkings: First prize, Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B., £3; second ditto, Mr. John Row, £2; third ditto, Hon. D. Cooper, Esq., M.P., £1.

Buff Cochins: First prize, Mr. John Lucas, £3; second ditto, Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B., £2; third ditto, Mr. J. B. Turner, £1.

Dark Cochins: First prize, Mr. T. R. Roe, £3; second ditto, Mr. F. Arthur, £2; third ditto, Mr. F. H. Grundy, £1.

Polands: Extra prize, Mr. T. R. Roe, £2.

Golden Hamburgs: First prize, Mr. Joseph Vickery, £2; second ditto, Mr. F. C. Wilcox, £1; third ditto, Mr. John Lucas, 10s.

Silver Hamburgs: First prize, Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B., £2; second ditto, Mr. F. C. Wilcox, £1; third ditto, Mr. John Row, 10s.

Game: First prize, Mr. J. H. Atkinson, £2; second ditto, Mr. Lewis Samuel, £1; third ditto, Mr. John Row, 10s.

Bantams: Third prize, Mr. Charles Jessop, 10s.

Fancy Breeds: First prize, Mr. F. H. Grundy, £2; second ditto, Mr. J. B. Turner, £1; third ditto, Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B., 10s.

Any Breed: Second prize, F. C. Wilcox, £1.

Geese: First prize, Mr. A. T. Holroyd, £2; second ditto, Mr. F. J. King, £1.

White Aylesbury Ducks: First prize, Mr. A. T. Holroyd, £2.

Rouen Ducks: No entry.

Turkeys: Second prize, Mr. F. J. King, £1.

SCHOOL OF ARTS DISCUSSION CLASS.—This evening the Discussion Class at this institution will resume the consideration of a question which appears, by the crowded audiences that have attended during two evenings, to have attracted very great attention. It is, "Would a large introduction of labour from England be beneficial to the colony at the present time." As might be expected, there are numerous speakers, chiefly artizans, who take the negative side of this question, and they are supported in their opposition by a compact phalanx of protectionists. The question was opened in the affirmative, the opener instancing the large amount of work that is waiting an adequate supply of labour to be at once put in hand; it was also pointed out that there are millions of money lying idle in the various banks in Sydney, but that the capitalists were afraid to invest it in building and other speculations at the present high price of labour. On the contrary it was stated that there were hundreds of unemployed workmen now in Sydney, and that the present rate of wages was not at all too high, considering the high price of the necessaries of life. The protectionist line of argument was, of course, that the introduction of articles of foreign manufacture was the cause of the depressed state of the labour market, and therefore that it was not more labour that was wanted, but protective duties, which would ensure a large remunerating rate of wages. The debate has been conducted both with spirit and ability, and will perhaps occupy another evening, as there are many speakers who have not yet had an opportunity of delivering their sentiments.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Last evening a very pleasing entertainment was given in the hall of the institution, comprising a series of dissolving views, during the exhibition of which appropriate music was introduced. The numerous audience appeared much delighted with the various objects and scenes, which certainly for vividness of colouring and general effect were more than usually deserving of notice. The powerful lantern was on this occasion provided with gas-lights, which added greatly to the depth of the colours, and the slides, which were provided with the means of giving mechanical action to the pictorial illustrations, were also painted in good style. Mr. Crouch, who exhibited, gave short descriptions during the evening, and the whole entertainment, no doubt, contributed very much to the amusement of the members, and it is hoped to the funds of the New South Wales Alliance.

CHILD FOUND DEAD IN BED.—On Sunday night last, the infant son of Samuel Sparks, residing in Gannon's Forest, parish of St. George, was found dead, under somewhat suspicious circumstances. The case having been reported to the Coroner for the city and district (Mr. J. S. Parker), an inquest took place there on the 12th instant, in the house of Mrs. Fuljames, sign of the Blue Posts. From the evidence it appeared that the parents were very dissipated characters, and their house in consequence was the scene of frequent drunken and unseemly brawls; that cries of "murder" were heard in their house on the night in question, but that being no uncommon occurrence, little attention was paid; that they were nuisances to the place; that the scream of an infant was heard once, whilst the mother was crying out murder; and that she was afterwards turned out of doors; that the deceased infant was about three weeks old. The evidence as to the time and manner of the child's death was very contradictory, one witness stating it to be six in the evening, another eight, and the father of the infant that it expired in the mother's arms, in bed, about one o'clock on Monday morning. Dr. Thomas Barker stated that he had examined the body of deceased, and described the appearances presented by the different parts, which were generally healthy; the body externally having a well-nourished and cleanly look, and a total absence of marks of violence. Judging from physical appearances, he could not assign any cause of death. In answer to a question by the coroner, Dr. Barker said it was possible the child might have died of convulsions, without leaving any trace of changes of structure, although he had not seen anything which would lead him to that conclusion. A verdict of "Found dead" was recorded.

BATHURST BEEF.—In *Bell's Life in Victoria*, of the 1st August, we notice the following paragraph, headed "Fine Beef." Our good fellow-citizens, who love the "roast beef of Old England," would be delighted to contemplate the magnificent ox, which is now on show as beef at Graham's, Queen-street. It appears to be the handsomest carcase we ever saw in the form of a body of beef. It weights thirteen hundred pounds. The ox was of the pure Durham breed, 4½ years old, and was bred at the station of Mr. Lee, in the Bathurst district. It was entirely grass-fed, and had never seen artificial food. A mob of 380 came down from the station at the same time, all in prime condition, but none equal in size to the one under remark. Two, however, approached the magnificent proportions of the one under remark; these weighed 1100 lbs. and 1200 lbs. respectively, and are now displayed in the form of beef at Mr. Graham's. The mob of oxen travelled between 500 and 600 miles to Melbourne, and were ten weeks on the road. Mr. G. states that he has killed several as large beasts as the best of these, but not so well-bred and handsome. This lot of cattle had been sold a few days previously by Messrs. Ryan and Hammond, of Melbourne, at from £10 15s. to £18 5s. per head. The lot averaging £12 12s. 6d.

WE are requested by Messrs. Charles Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, milliners, outfitters, dealers, and others to the continued sale of general drapery, made clothing, leghorn hats, bonnets, &c., &c., at their Rooms, Pitt-street, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

THE entire cargo of the Revely, from New York.—Auction sale, this day, at Walker's Wharf, commencing at 10 o'clock. We are requested by Messrs. W. Dean and Co. to call the special attention of ironmongers, agriculturists, speculators, furniture dealers, country storekeepers, grocers, bakers, millers, timber merchants, builders, contractors, &c., &c., to their sale as above, consisting of agricultural implements, stoves, scales, chairs, ironmongery, woodware, provisions, cigars, Haxall and Chilian flour, timber and building materials, &c., &c., &c. See advertisements.—ADV.

CHATTO AND HUGHES have requested us to direct the attention of purchasers to their sale, this day, of groceries, oilmen's stores, paperhangings, &c., &c.—ADV.

WE are requested to direct attention to John G. Cohen's sale, this day, at the Bank Auction Rooms, of earthenware, china, glassware, &c. Damaged boots and shoes, to be sold precisely at half-past 10 o'clock.—ADV.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS.—THIS DAY.

Mr. Arnold to move for leave to introduce a bill to regulate the impounding of cattle.

Mr. Dalley to move for leave to introduce a bill for the abolition of capital punishment for the crime of rape.

Mr. Holroyd to move, That there be laid upon the table of this House, 1. Copies of all tenders for the construction of the railway from Liverpool for four miles towards Campbelltown. 2. A like return for the construction of the extension line to Campbelltown. 3. A like return for the construction of the line from East to West Maitland. 4. A like return for the construction of the electric telegraph from Liverpool to Albury. 5. Copies of the bonds entered into by the several parties whose tender for the above works has been accepted.

Mr. Forster to move,—That there be laid upon the table of this House—A return of all sums of money granted by the Government for the construction or repairs of roads, ferries, and bridges during the present year, specifying the localities where, and the purposes for which, such sums have been granted, and distinguishing by-roads from leading thoroughfares. 2. A return of all applications made during the present year for sums of money to be expended upon the construction or repairs of roads, ferries, and bridges, specifying names of applicants, and the cases in which such applications have been granted or refused. 3. A return of all sums of money collected by private subscription for expenditure upon the construction or repairs of roads, ferries, and bridges during the present year, to which supplementary aid has been granted by the Government, specifying localities and purposes as aforesaid.

Mr. Cowper to move, That, while this House recognises the wisdom of that provision in the Constitution Act, which vests appointments to public offices in the Executive Government, it feels called upon to express its strong disapproval of the manner in which her Majesty's Ministers in this colony have advised his Excellency to dispense the patronage of the Crown, and to construct the Commission of the Peace.

Mr. Richardson to move, That an Address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House:—A copy of any correspondence that may have taken place between the Government and the parties representing the Moreton Bay Immigration and Land Company. 2. A return of the extent of land and town allotments sold by the Government to the northward of the thirtieth degree of south latitude, from the 31st December, 1855, to the 1st of July, 1857, distinguishing the localities in which such land and town allotments were situated, and the prices obtained for the same respectively.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.—NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Donaldson to move, That the Return to the order in reference to the Circular inviting tenders for the commercial agency of this colony, laid upon the Table yesterday by him, be printed.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Weekes to ask the Colonial Secretary, Whether any steps have been taken by the Government for the alignment of the streets of the towns of East and West Maitland and Morpeth.

Mr. Weekes to ask the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, Whether any, and if any, what steps have been taken by the Government to carry out the resolution of this House relative to the construction of a dam at West Maitland.

Mr. Forster to ask the hon. Colonial Secretary,—Whether any and what steps have been taken towards the appointment of a police magistrate for the town of Queanbeyan.

Mr. Forster to ask the hon. the Secretary for Lands and Public Works,—Whether any and what portion or portions of the additional sum of £18,000 voted last session by this Assembly for repairs of roads, ferries, and bridges, have been or are intended to be appropriated, for the purpose specified, in the county of Murray?

Mr. Cowper to ask Mr. Hay—Whether the Government has arrived at any determination with reference to the prayer of the petition presented to the Assembly on the 8th December last, from the proprietors of land in Woolloomooloo Bay.

Mr. Piddington to ask the Honorable the Secretary for Land and Public Works—Why the usual Road Grants for the years 1856 and 1857, appropriated to the repair of the undermentioned roads, have not yet been paid to the Commissioners of the Maitland Road Trust: The Great Northern Road from Morpeth to Black Creek, £35 per mile, Newcastle Road £7 per mile, Paterson Road £7 per mile, the special grant of £1500 for Morpeth Road to Hinton Ferry, and the special grant for the Lochinvar Road.

Mr. Marks to ask the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, if the Government have, during the past recess, made any inquiries as to the necessity that exists at Kiama for a breakwater, the claims of that district upon the Government for such a work, and if not, have the Government any intention of making such inquiries?

Mr. Flood to ask the Minister for Lands and Public Works,—In the bill contemplated by the Government, for the administration of the public lands, will those lands be classed under more than one head and if so, under what heads? 2. What will be the minimum or upset price or prices thereof?

Mr. Lord to ask the honorable the Secretary for Lands and Public Works,—Whether the Survey of the Western Line of Railway has been completed so far as Penrith or Windsor, and if so, when the line is likely to be commenced?

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Tin Plates, Holloware, Frying Pans, Ploughs, Harrows, Cutlery, Scissors, Portemonnaies, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Cocoanut Oil, &c.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Room Papers, Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Soda Ash, Candles, Cheese, Butter, Oatmeal, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At the Stores of Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, Walker's Wharf, at 10 o'clock, Farming and Agricultural Implements, Ironmongery, Woodware, Chairs, Hardware, Groceries, Cigars, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Flour; at a quarter-past 12 o'clock, Timber.

MR. R. PEEK.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Cloths, Clothing, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, &c.; at the Cattle Market Yards, at 2 o'clock, Colts.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Gigs, Carriages, Omnibuses, Breaks, Trucks, Harness, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Boots and Shoes; at 11 o'clock, Earthenware, China, &c.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Musical Boxes and Sundries.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Sale Yard, at 11 o'clock, Bottled Ale and Porter.

MR. J. M. HUGHES.—On the Premises, Valentine-place, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, Furniture and Sundries.

MR. RISHWORTH.—At the Hunter River Company's Wharf, bottom of Margaret-street, at 11 o'clock, Still.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, New Drapery Goods, Hats, Bonnets, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Station and Sheep, Burnett District.

MR. BURRITT.—At the Residence of Mrs. Bransby, Camden, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

CRICKETING.

Victoria v. New South Wales.—From the *Melbourne Herald* of Monday, the 10th instant, we observe that a public meeting of the Cricketers of Victoria has been held to take into consideration the expediency of arranging a home-and-home match during the forthcoming season between the two colonies. About sixty gentlemen attended, amongst whom were many patrons of the game, and leading members of the clubs of the colony. Mr. D. S. Campbell, M.L.A., was unanimously called to the chair. Messrs. S. Rennie and W. Hammersley, were chosen as joint Secretaries, and Mr. Joseph Rhodes was duly appointed Treasurer. The business of the meeting was then proceeded with, and it was resolved that a committee of fifteen should be chosen, including office-bearers, for arranging and carrying out the proposed match, power being given them to add to their number. About twenty-five gentlemen were proposed as eligible to act, from whom the following were elected by ballot, viz.:—Messrs. T. W. Wills, W. T. Barter, W. Fairfax, T. Wray, Dal. Campbell, J. Bryant, Joseph Bennett, R. Coulstock, H. G. Cameron, W. H. Hull, H. Creswick. At a subsequent meeting of the above committee, the Secretaries were directed to communicate with the up-country clubs, with the view to engage those best qualified to act on the committee. It was also decided that a challenge for a home-and-home match should be forwarded to Sydney, with a suggestion that the first match should take place in October at Melbourne. It was further resolved, after considerable discussion, that a committee of three should be appointed, to whom the sole power of selecting the eleven should be entrusted. The Match Committee thus chosen were Messrs. Barter, Hammersley, and Wills, who have issued a circular, from which we make the following extract:—"The earliest opportunity is taken of publishing a list of those from whom, in all probability, the eleven will be chosen—unless, in the opinion of the match-committee, other better players should present themselves; and, in case the match should come off in October, each person named is requested to communicate immediately with one of the match-committee, to say whether he would be willing to play if chosen, and to take every opportunity to practice in the mean time. Secretaries of the country clubs are requested to communicate with the undersigned at Bryant's Clifton Hotel, Derby-street, Collingwood, and to forward the names of such players as they may think qualified to play in the match: and, as the match-committee are actuated solely by one feeling, which is to select the best players without the slightest partiality, every communication on the subject will receive the fullest consideration. The following is the list:—W. P. Barter, J. Bennett, M. A'Beckett, J. Brooker, J. Bryant, B. Butterworth, Cox (Ballaarat), Clarke (Richmond), R. Coulstock, G. Elliott, Grindrood, T. Hamilton, W. Hammersley, A. Lewis, F. Lowe (Geelong), G. Marshall, T. Morres, G. Pickering, W. L. Rees, D. M. Sargent, Harry Shaw (Dunnoly), T. W. Wills, T. Wray, H. W. Wade (Ballaarat), Paterson."

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Revision Court.—In my letter of Wednesday it was stated that the court for further revising the electoral list for the borough had been adjourned till Monday, the 17th. In consequence, however, of the Quarter Sessions falling on that day, the Bench subsequently altered the time of meeting to the 15th instant, or two days earlier, when the claims will again be considered.

Phrenology.—Mrs. Beer delivered the last of her course of lectures on this subject in the court-house, on Tuesday evening, to a crowded and highly respectable audience, the proceeds being generously handed over to the Treasurer of the Parramatta Benevolent Society.

The Settlers' Complaint.—The farmers resident in this and adjoining districts complain bitterly of the neglect of their interests in the hay market, Sydney. Formerly, when the dues were but half what they are at the present time, the settlers could take their produce into the market after the toil of their journey, and consider all safe for the night, the authorities placing a constable to watch; but at present the dues being double, the constable is withdrawn; and there being not so much as a common rail fence, the loads of hay are pulled about, and devoured by the numerous stray cattle, pigs, and horses, that are in many instances turned adrift in the night, as if for no other purpose; and not only so, but many persons have lost their dray covers, which are in some cases worth £10. It is much to be desired that the Corporation would take the case into its early consideration, and adopt measures to allow the settlers to take their quiet night's rest, instead of being obliged to watch their valuable, but at the same time, perishable property.

HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.

(*Abridged from yesterday's Maitland Mercury.*)

THE FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Flood Relief Committee was held, pursuant to advertisement, at the School of Arts, on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. P. Green in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and, after the consideration of other matters of business, the applications for relief were considered.

Mr. Levy thought the committee should meet every day, which was agreed to.

The Rev. E. Griffiths, as a member of the committee, wished to draw attention to a letter published by Mr. Currey, in last Saturday's *Maitland Mercury*. The rev. gentleman here read the letter, and contended that if that letter was not explained, a wrong impression would go forth to the public. The statement made in it that there were so much funds unappropriated in the hands of the committee should never have been made. It was withholding part of the truth, and bordered very nearly on untruth. That sum was merely a nominal one, for all the promised contributions had not yet been received. The second objection made by Mr. Currey, "that there was no evidence that even the present funds would be inadequate to meet the claims" was, in his opinion, an unfeeling one. All the funds they could raise would be inadequate to meet the loss and distress occasioned by the floods. He could not see how Mr. Currey could infer that more funds would, if required, be forthcoming from the Sydney friends when such statements as were furnished in that letter were published. He (Mr. Griffith) attributed the funds in hand to the care and caution which had been used in the distribution, and Mr. Currey should have stated the reasons why the funds had not been expended. He concluded by moving that his indignant protest in regard to Mr. Currey's letter be entered in the minutes of the meeting.

Mr. Currey explained that he had been induced to insert the letter referred to by seeing that his protest had been published, and no reasons assigned for it. The committee had heard his objections to the resolution, and he thought that the public should also be made acquainted with them, as the withholding of them might lead to the belief that he was standing between the sympathies of the Sydney friends and the sufferers by the flood.

A conversational discussion ensued on this matter, during which it was remarked by the Rev. W. Purves that it was a matter referring to the committee as a body, and not a personal one. The question was whether the committee were aggrieved at the publication.

Mr. Levy and others thought that it had given offence to the whole of the committee.

The matter was at length finally settled by the Rev. E. Griffith being satisfied with having brought the matter before the notice of the committee, and withdrawing his motion.

The Rev. W. Purves stated that the sub-committee had received a communication from Mr. Chambers, relative to the Floods and Drainage movement. He then read the letter as follows:—

Maitland, August 7, 1857.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Committee on Floods and Drainage to inform you that they have hitherto succeeded in merging all matter of strictly local benefit in the great object to be achieved, namely, the drainage and protection from flood of the whole valley of the Hunter, for they have been under the belief that by advocating any particular scheme for any portion of the district, antagonistic schemes would probably be proposed for other portions, and as they could have no power to decide, but would be bound to represent all such schemes, their usefulness would, they consider, be greatly curtailed. They feel satisfied that the matter must be left entirely with the Government, so that the plan adopted by the authorities might be carried out without respect to persons or properties, in the same manner as would be a line of railway or other public work for the general public good. They believe that in having obtained a committee of the Legislative Assembly on the subject, and arranged that a flood map, &c., &c., should be prepared for its use, they have hitherto been successful in their efforts. They, however, appreciate the desire of the Flood Relief Committee to assist them, and will be happy to add to their committee those who wish to join, provided the numbers bear proportion to the localities which it may be presumed they represent. If this proportion be not observed, it might be suggested that the addition was made for local purposes, a presumption for which the committee would be most anxious to afford no ground. I enclose a list of the present committee. As it appears that there are three residents at West Maitland at present thereon, it is suggested that four others might be added. As there are no residents at East Maitland at present thereon, it is suggested that five might be named, and that two might be added to the present list for Morpeth. The committee would then consist of seven residents of West Maitland, five of East Maitland, five of Morpeth, and nine of country localities. As it is proposed to send in the names previous to any public meeting, I am directed to state that if the numbers of names submitted be in the proportion above named, the committee will be happy to consult as to their admission on the list. If, therefore, you will forward me the names, I will see that the nominations are duly made.

I am, gentlemen, yours truly,

JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Secretary.

[Messrs. Green and Purves, Sub-committee Relief Fund.

Mr. Green said that, as one of the sub-committee, he did not entirely approve of the sentiment contained in the letter. He believed that they were all willing to make every effort for the purpose of obtaining a thorough system of drainage, but he thought that this flood and drainage committee were assuming an importance to which they were not entitled, and showed a desire to take the management of the matter into their own hands. That committee, when formed, he believed, never contemplated becoming so prominent as they now wished to be, and he objected to the patronising air which they now assumed.

The feeling of the meeting was unfavourable to the acceptance of Mr. Chambers' offer. It was pointed out by Mr. Currey that the Flood and Drainage Committee had already petitioned the Legislature, and thus assumed an important position. To this it was replied that whatever position they might have assumed, they should be left "alone in their glory" to enjoy it.

The Rev. J. R. Thackeray suggested that a sub-committee should be formed, for the purpose of drawing up a requisition to the Police Magistrate, and obtaining signatures thereto, in order that a public meeting might be held to take into consideration what steps should be taken to prevent the recurrence of such disastrous floods.

It was finally agreed that the matter should be left over until the next meeting for consideration, and the Rev. W. Purves was requested to thank Mr. Chambers for his letter, but to state that the views contained in it did not meet their approval.

The meeting was then adjourned.

The Flood Relief Committee met again yesterday afternoon, for the consideration of claims. Mr. L. W. Levy in the chair.

The following resolution, proposed by Mr. Green, and seconded by Mr. Currey, was agreed to:—"That an advertisement be inserted in the local papers, intimating that the duties of the committee will finally be closed on Wednesday next, and all claimants who are desirous to obtain relief or assistance are requested to submit their claims at once."

The Rev. W. Purves brought before the notice of the committee that parties were reported to have obtained relief who were not entitled to it. He proposed a resolution by which it was provided that legal steps should be taken against any who had so acted. A conversation ensued on this matter, and a person was named who it was stated had received relief in this manner. Mr. Purves consented to withdraw his proposition, and it was agreed that Mr. Mitchell should make searching inquiry into the case named, and report to the committee.

The Secretary was requested to write to the Hospital Committee, for an account of the expenses incurred by them, in order that they might be liquidated.

The committee then adjourned.

In reference to the floods and drainage proposition, it was agreed by the gentlemen present that three of their number should draw up a requisition to the police magistrate for the purpose of calling a public meeting to take the matter into consideration. The requisition to be submitted to those gentlemen who might be present at the School of Arts this (Thursday) afternoon, for approval.

The River.—The banks have so much fallen in, in most places, as to change the old marks, but it seemed to us yesterday that the river was still some five or six feet above high water mark. The falling in of the banks occurs so capriciously—here a grassy slope, there a steep bank, and at other places masses with growing bushes or trees on them, having given way—that speculation is quite set at naught as to effective means for checking the fall in future. In another column will be found a letter from Mr. Nott, of Windermere, correcting a previous report of ours as to the extent of the bank fall, and consequent injury suffered by him.

Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the Maitland Hospital, by Dr. M'Cartney, on the body of John Fogarty. About four weeks since deceased met with an accident, a hay knife fell down, and cut him severely in the arm. He received medical aid. About ten days since complained that his arm was getting worse, although the wound had healed up. He was labouring under *tetanus* or lockjaw, and his recovery was hopeless. Deceased was addicted to habits of intemperance. By request of the jury the inquiry in this case was postponed till Friday, at two o'clock, in order that the evidence of Dr. Nugent and of William Hickey might be obtained.

Rocky River Diggings.—On Sunday evening last a melancholy occurrence took place on the river. A man of colour, named Simmons, from Philadelphia, had gone down an old shaft, and was in the act of scraping out some gravel at the entrance of the drive, when a large boulder of several tons weight in the roof, unsupported, and insecure from the oozing of water about it, all at once fell, catching him by the middle and crushing him down on the spot with overwhelming weight. His mate, who was on the top, instantly descended, and found the poor fellow with his head and shoulders projecting from beneath the boulder into the shaft; but the unhappy victim never spoke, but groaned twice or thrice, and all was over. The news soon spread along the river, when the diggers, who are ever anxious and prompt to render assistance in cases of emergency, collected on the spot and set to work to get the body out. This was no easy task, and took two days and nights to accomplish, on account of the great size of the boulder, which had to be blasted eight times. Simmons was a steady, hard-working, single man, and must have left a tolerable sum behind him, with which he intended to return to America; but, as far as I have ascertained, it is believed to be concealed in some place not known. The population of the Rocky has increased lately. Parties who went on tours of inspection to the Hanging Rock and other diggings have come back again, preferring the Rocky diggings to them all. There are about nine hundred diggers here; and, were it not that so many are sinking fresh shafts, you would find the escort returns in proportion. The sinking on one part of the flat takes two or three weeks, on the new ridge twelve or fifteen, and we see no probability at all of the gold running out. Generally speaking the claims are what are called payable. The sluicers on Mount Jones, with their long races, have been revelling in an abundance of water; and, for the purpose of slucing headings and wash-stuff, which is to be tunnelled out of the side of Mount Jones on a large scale, a canal has been dug from a distance of two or three miles right on to Mount Jones. The use of the water, and of all necessary mining appliances, are to be let out to small companies, who agree to give one-fourth of the gold got in return.—*Armidale Express.*

MAITLAND QUARTER SESSIONS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11.

Jimmy, a Chinaman, who was indicted for feloniously stealing two waistcoats, pleaded not guilty, and was remanded.

Thomas Budd, indicted for stealing twelve gallons of wine and twelve gallons of ale, the property of James Rose, at Wollombi. Not guilty; discharged.

The Crown Prosecutor stated that, in the case of John Whitman, charged with horse stealing, he should decline to prosecute.

Edward Bruen was indicted for assaulting Daniel Mahony, at Carlisle Gully, on the 28th May. Not guilty; discharged.

Michael Brennan made application to the Court for travelling expenses due to him as a witness for the Crown, subpœnaed to Maitland from Murrurundi at the March sessions. It appeared that at the same time he was tried and convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The Chairman held that this should not disqualify the applicant from receiving his travelling expenses. He directed him to make the application to him by letter.

John Hurley, a Chinaman, charged with producing a pistol with intent to alarm A-Sing. Not guilty; discharged.

Angus Campbell, charged with having obtained from Alexander Norrie certain goods under false pretences. Guilty: six months' imprisonment.

Sarah Russell was indicted for presenting a gun at John Little, with intent to alarm him. Not guilty; discharged.

WEDNESDAY.

In the case of the Queen against James Lowe, for horse-stealing, the Crown Prosecutor declined to prosecute.

William Cooper and Thomas Cooper were indicted for stealing in a dwelling-house. Guilty; sentenced to twelve months' hard labour in Parramatta gaol.

John Doyle, arraigned under the charge of stealing £8, the property of Henry Alcorn, at Jerry's Plains, on the 4th May. Guilty: two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Parramatta gaol.

John Clark, indicted for stealing £31 14s., the property of Samuel Webber, at Maitland, on the 17th July, pleaded not guilty, and was remanded.

William Rogers was indicted for stealing a shirt, blankets, and other articles, the property of Henry Davis, at Maitland, on the 22nd July. Guilty; six months' imprisonment with hard labour, in Maitland gaol.

The Court adjourned till Thursday morning.

ALBURY.

(*From the Border Post of the 8th August.*)

The Mails.—Our latest newspaper from Sydney is fifteen days old this morning.

Catholic Church.—At a meeting held on Thursday, to take steps for the erection of the Church, the handsome sum of £443 was subscribed in the course of a few minutes.

Rational Recreation.—Several gentlemen in this town, deeming it unadvisable, at the present time, to attempt the organisation of a mechanics' institute, have determined to form a private association for the mutual improvement of the members, and the promotion of social intercourse. Members are to be elected by ballot, on payment of an annual subscription. It is intended to engage rooms for the use of the club, where discussions may be conducted, lectures may be delivered, and essays or papers may be read. The rooms will be supplied with the various journals and colonial publications, and it is hoped that a library may in course of time be formed. The new society will probably constitute the germ of a future mechanics' institute, although the disunited state of our community appears, at this juncture, to offer too many obstructions to the establishment of a public institution.

Dr. Owen again.—It having been given out that Mr. Shaw, assisted by Dr. Owen, would deliver a lecture last Monday on the subject of Education, a large muster of fun-expecting citizens assembled to witness the proceedings. On the motion of Mr. Dornan, Dr. Owen took the chair, and treated the audience to an intemperate harangue, referring solely to the extreme demerits of "that despicable rag," the *Border Post*. Mr. Shaw then commenced the delivery of his "lecture," but his abusive remarks against this journal, coupled with his extraordinary demeanor, even caused the chairman several times to request that he would confine himself to the subject of his discourse. Mr. Shaw next essayed to articulate several sentences, which he was unable to finish, and it became obvious to the audience that the lecturer was far too excited to complete the task he had assigned himself. A storm of hisses greeted his every word, and Mr. Shaw finally made a bolt to get out of the room. He was not permitted to escape, however, for his gratuitous insults and personal allusions to a stranger who was in the room, induced the audience to compel him to remain and listen to any remarks that the stranger, Mr. Bouran, might choose to make. Mr. Bouran next rose, and administered a severe verbal castigation to the individual who had presumed to lecture his fellow citizens, under such circumstances, and upon such a subject. Mr. Bouran then, at the request of the audience, took upon himself the office of lecturer, and made some lengthened remarks on education, which were well received. During the delivery of this address, Mr. Shaw made many ineffectual attempts to escape, dodging about the room like a hunted rat in a pit. The scene was most amusing, and it would be quite impossible to give any approximate idea of the proceedings, on paper.

TASMANIA.

We have papers to the 7th instant from Hobart Town, and to the 8th from Launceston.

The Queen on the Prosecution of T. G. Gregson v. Hall.—This was an action for libel, which came on for trial in the Supreme Court on Friday. Mr. Hall pleaded not guilty to having published a libel on Mr. T. G. Gregson, M.H.A., imputing to him, as steward of the Malahide estate, the worst cause for the non-arrival of income from that estate, and also a result to unusual means in a duel with the late Mr. Jellicoe. The trial lasted till four o'clock, when the jury retired, and continued in deliberation for twelve hours, when, being unable to agree, they were discharged. Mr. Hall entered into recognisances to appear at the next Criminal Sittings of the Supreme Court, himself in £200, and Messrs. Hall, sen., and Whiting, £200.

State of Crime in Tasmania.—Whilst adjacent colonies are consoling themselves with a diminution both in numbers and enormity, Tasmania has the same undeviating tale to tell. Its crimes are awful. On Tuesday, at the inquest on Sarah Hawkins, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Owen Clarke. The unfortunate girl was buried at the expense of Noon, her last paramour, with every token of respect that his means commanded.—On the following day the same jury returned a verdict of *felo-de-se* against Owen Clarke, and he was buried legally.—At the Supreme Court, on Wednesday, Alexander Cullen was found guilty of the wilful murder of Elizabeth Ross, on the 13th June. Cullen was defended by Mr. Lees, and the trial lasted six hours, during which time the wretched criminal evinced the most stolid indifference, either to the dreadful evidence detailed, or the presence before him of the fatal tomahawk with which he perpetrated the murder. He was sentenced to be hanged, and his body to be dissected. On leaving the Court several of his acquaintances recognised him. In reply to them, he said he "was going to rig Solomon Blay's schooner." However, he has since shown some signs of penitence, and called in the aid of a spiritual adviser.—On Thursday, Lucy Ball was found guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, committed at the Supreme Court, on the 19th June, in swearing that she did not borrow £45 from Mr. James Alfred Dunn, M.L.A. for Hobart Town. She was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

What of Fingal? Week after week are our perplexities increased (says the *H. T. Mercury*) by the tantalizing reports which reach us from the Police Magistrate at Fingal. During the last week, we are told, that only 12 men have been at work, and that but for a portion of the time, and they have obtained three ounces of gold between them. Now, this is not an unusual thing, but a fair average of the weekly results which have been forwarded from Fingal for a very long time. If we apply the same principle here that has generally been considered a correct one with reference to the gold-fields of Victoria, viz.—that the larger the number of diggers, the larger will be the amount of gold obtained, what would be the result? These men, in consequence of the overflowing of the water, have only worked three or four days—but call it a week: and, they have netted three ounces of gold. Had there been 5000 men at work and the same continuous results had followed—of which we have no right to doubt for a moment—it would give us a weekly return of 1250 ounces of gold! Estimate the weekly amount of gold which would fall to the share of every digger on the Victorian gold-fields, presuming the yield were equally divided between them, and it will be found—startling as it may appear—that they are not realizing, at present, so large a return for their labour as the twelve diggers of Fingal!

Finance.—The *Launceston Examiner* says:—In looking at the reductions made by the present ministry, it must be recollected that the work is difficult, and that in no case can a saving be effected without opposition on the part of those supposed to suffer. It would have been the wisest policy to have permitted the first ministry twelve months to recast the departments necessary, and to delete those not required. Cutting and pruning, chipping and chopping, now, as well as formerly, will prove unsatisfactory. It must not be forgotten too, that to a very great extent the ministry are the mere agents of the Parliament in the matter of expenditure. Parliament has decided that there shall be pensions, retiring allowances, and gratuities. The ecclesiastical grant of £15,000 is beyond the reach of the ministry, and they are asked by a vote of the legislature to expend about £20,000 for educational objects. And so throughout the estimates. The entire system requires to be recast and we have confidence in the present ministry that if allowed the time requisite, they will remodel the whole frame of general government. There is intelligence, aptitude, ability, and upright intention in the existing Cabinet. We hope neither Parliament nor the people will again act foolishly, and precipitate the affairs of the country into a chaos of costly confusion. Time is an indispensable condition to effective reform, and for the sake of the colony we trust it will be afforded, and that confidence reposed in the ministry which is essential to the success of their endeavours to secure the public interests.

THE LAND QUESTION BY MR. CHAPMAN.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—Your issue of last Saturday contains a letter addressed by Mr. H. T. Chapman to the Editor of the *Argus*, on the Land question. It may be, as you say, "an important letter," in some sense external to its own merits. But in itself it is very similar to the letters that have been weekly, almost daily, laid before the Victorians for the last four or five years.

Who Mr. Chapman may be I have not the slightest notion. He may be an excellent man, a good citizen, a talented member of society—but notwithstanding, I humbly think that he is not qualified to give any advice on the Land question. That is my opinion, and I tender it without any disrespect to Mr. Chapman.

It is a long letter, containing so much irrelevancy that its drift is not easily ascertained. In substance, however, it asserts that the gold-fields of Victoria have attracted from Europe a large number of people above the condition of labourers and servants, yet destitute, or nearly destitute of capital; that among these there are many able and willing to work, but not willing to hire their services for wages; that they, as a class, have been entirely ignored and unprovided for by the Legislature; and that, to become productive members of the Victorian community, they should be enabled to obtain small farms.

Well, it seems the Government has so far provided for this class that farms, say from twenty acres upwards, are now very readily procured by purchase, either at auction or privately. But it turns out that the small farm is not enough for these poor and proud people. According to Mr. Chapman, something more is wanted. He says, "the small farmer soon finds that his agricultural operations cannot be conducted with success, if he be absolutely confined within the limits of his own purchase." That seems likely to be quite true. It is not usual for great successes to come out of little means, and any honest friend of the small farmer would advise him not to buy land at all till he could buy enough to carry on his operations with success. Mr. Chapman, however, takes quite a different view of the matter. He thinks the small farmer should be allowed to run his stock on his neighbour's land, because his neighbour has a great deal and does not seem to make much use of it, and because he pays very little for it. That I may not be accused of putting cattle-stealer's logic into Mr. Chapman's mouth, I must again quote his own words. The small farmer, he says, "looks outside his fences, and he finds a great run or station, held at a nominal rent, upon which, perhaps, he does not see a sheep for many months. It is his neighbour's provision for his increase. What are his reflections? Why should he be confined to his purchased land while others are permitted to occupy more than they can use?"

To people too proud to work and too poor to purchase, a doctrine like this may be sufficiently acceptable, especially if they are not troubled with any fastidious distinctions between mine and thine. It is a doctrine, too, susceptible of far greater extension than Mr. Chapman allows it. I should like to know why his clients did not apply it to their circumstances in their own country. In Europe there is no lack of poverty or of pride, and they never have to search far for a rich neighbour whose possessions cost him only a nominal price, and of which he makes little or no use. If poverty and pride could not claim a share of their neighbour's property in the Old World, by what right do they claim it here? Such notions and schemes would be nefarious if they were not so preposterously stupid. Why the small farmer, himself, would very soon have some still smaller or more covetous neighbour looking over his farm, calculating its cost and its produce. He would have to clear out in favour of some one who could not carry on his agricultural operations without that farm or a share of it; and if there happened to be in the house a room in which no one had been visible for many months, that would be claimed too.

Further on Mr. Chapman tells us that "the success or failure of the small farmer depends on his having room for a few sheep and a few head of cattle outside." To this I have only to say in reply, that Mr. Chapman is quite mistaken. If he knew anything about farming, he would make no such assertions. What has an agriculturist to do with sheep? If he want mutton he can buy it far cheaper from the sheep farmer than he can grow it. Working cattle, and a milk cow or two he requires, but if he must send his bullock driver into the bush to look for his team every time it is wanted, the bullock driver will seldom earn his wages, and if the milk cows have to be driven eight or ten miles every day to the milking yard, their milk will not pay for the trouble.

But I think Mr. Chapman here means something more than he says. For what purpose the small farmer can want grass beyond his own fences, unless it be to grow wool, tallow, and hides, I cannot conjecture, for it is not stated. He writes so bitterly against squatters as favoured monopolists, holding large tracts of land "against all the world," that few will see the real drift of his letter. Few will suspect him of advocating any amount of squatting, large or small. The fact, however, is that he desires the small farmer to have the means of becoming a small squatter. Is it not at once ludicrous and lamentable? A gentleman of respectability and education, writing down squatting and squatters, gravely proposes to supersede the obnoxious class by other squatters whose sole virtue is their pride, and whose sole claim is their poverty. The thing is so supremely absurd that it is hardly credible. Yet there need be no doubt about it. The small farmer, Mr. C. says, "wants a share of the grass." He must rent it from the Crown, as the squatter now does; he will pay the same rent in the same way, and he will make the same use of it. In what respect will he differ from the present race of squatters? Will he be more liberal? Will he allow the sheep and cattle of his neighbour to graze on his land without impounding them? Not he. Or will he hold his leased, as he holds his purchased land, "against all the world?" Of course he will—at least till greater pride and greater poverty produce a better title.

But, according to Mr. Chapman, the small farmer is forbidden to lease Crown lands. That, at any rate, must be unjust. To deny the right of leasing land to *any* man merely because he owns a few acres of freehold, seems to be little less than folly, if it be not roguery—near relations. A great deal of fine writing might come out of such a law, if such there were. But I need not denounce it, for I happen to know that no such law is in existence here, nor in Victoria either, unless it passed with the duty on Chinese immigrants. On the contrary, the law says (29th March, 1848):—"The holders of purchased lands within the settled districts will be permitted to pasture their stock, free of charge, on any vacant Crown land immediately contiguous to their respective purchases." And again:—"Persons desirous to secure *exclusive* right of pasturage over any particular Crown lands must obtain a lease."

An immense amount of virtuous indignation has been lavishly expended on the Crown Lands Regulations, which might all have been saved had the fluent speakers and ready writers only taken the trouble to read them. For my own part, I do not believe that *one* man, practically acquainted with the interior, and fully comprehending the Land Regulations, has ever yet raised his voice against them.

I am, Sir, yours most obedient,

VEREKA.

12th August, 1857.

P.S.—Notwithstanding Mr. Chapman's elaborate eulogium of the small farmer, I cannot yet see in what respect he is so very much superior to a large farmer.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—In your report of my speech in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, on the adjourned debate on the Address in reply to the speech of his Excellency the Governor, I am made to say, "Then they had such appointments as Captain Blandford of the Native Police. Now, Mr. Blandford had never been a captain, he had only been a lieutenant in the Native Police, and why he was appointed a magistrate somewhat astonished him."

Now, this is a mistake. I not only did not object, either directly or by implication, to the appointment of Mr. Blandford to the Commission of the Peace, or that of the other gentleman, whose name I mentioned, but expressly stated that I made no such objection, and merely alluded to the fact of their being mentioned in the new commission, as *lieutenant* and *commandant* respectively, while neither of them are, or have been for years past, in the public service at all. As a proof, if proof were necessary, that the Government had been most careless and negligent in its construction, I may here mention that Mr. Blandford, when he resigned, was senior lieutenant, not a captain, in the Native Police.

Ordinary cases of error in Parliamentary reports are, doubtless, best left unnoticed; but I am sure you will think with me, that when erroneous statements, of a nature annoying to individuals, are made, they ought to be corrected.

I shall, therefore, feel obliged by your publishing this communication,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Sydney Club, 13th August.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—Having carefully read in your publication of to-day, the account of the first annual meeting of the New South Wales Society for Promoting the Observance of the Lord's Day, I noticed how the various speakers amalgamated the Sabbath Day of Scripture with the Lord's Day, as if the two mean one and the same thing, which is contrary to the impression under which I, and to my knowledge a great many others, have hitherto been. I shall feel deeply obliged if any one would give a proper answer to the following question: If the Sabbath Day of the fourth commandment and the Lord's Day, are one and the same? I wish to know the exact date *when, by whom, and on what authority*, the Sabbath Day of Scripture (*Saturday*) was given up and postponed to *Sunday*? And if this be proved, how is it that a great many of those most zealous advocates of the strict observance of the Lord's Day, transgress a portion of the fourth commandment by suffering their maid servant (the cook), their man servant (the coachman), and their cattle (the horses) to work on the holy Sabbath Day? But if, on the other hand, the Lord's Day (*Sunday*) has been established merely on account of Christ's resurrection, which happened to be on a Sunday, and has, therefore, nothing to do with the Sabbath Day of Scripture (*Saturday*), I should like to know an impartial and satisfactory reason why the followers of Christ, who himself observed most strictly the Sabbath Day of Scripture (Saturday), recognise all the commandments given on Mount Sinai, save the fourth one?

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

Sydney, 13th August.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—Mr. Piddington having last night stated in the House that I was indebted to my brother-in-law, Mr. Hely's influence, for obtaining the appointment of Secretary to the Light, Pilot, and Navigation Board, recently established, and further that I acknowledged to the Board my ignorance of book-keeping by double entry, I beg to give both these assertions my unqualified denial.

With regard to the first question, Mr. Hely was not in Sydney, and we had not communicated for weeks, and *never* upon this subject, nor did he know of the intended appointment until after it was made.

It doubtless may suit Mr. Piddington's purposes, with the probability of a dissolution in view, to attempt to appear before his constituents as the champion of the oppressed, particularly if, at the same time, he could imply that his colleague was a supporter of the Ministry from other than conscientious motives; but I have no idea of my name being used in aid of any such humbug.

It is due to those who recommended me for the appointment to state, that Mr. Bencraft was in no way removed from the secretaryship to make room for myself, or any other person, but it having been decided that that gentleman was not to be appointed, he himself, and those with whom the appointment rested, were anxious I should be recommended, as there would then be an appointment vacant, which it was supposed Mr. Bencraft would receive.

I need hardly say, in conclusion, that I consider the Government have made a very judicious selection, and it will be my endeavour to wean others to the same opinion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. L. G. DREW.

St. Leonard's, 13th August.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

Some disappointment has been felt during the week owing to the non-arrival of the English mail, and some wool-buyers have retired from the market until the result of the May sales becomes known. The arrivals during the week have been small; but the parcels sold privately and at auction manifest no falling off in prices. Quotations are therefore repeated.

The same cause has affected the tallow market, and purchases for shipment have been made without any alteration in price. The town trade have bought but little, and will not operate at current prices.

In Sheepskins we have to report increased demand, and prices have improved; but the skins have been in good condition, and free from seed.

Hides.—Few of superior quality have appeared, and prices are firm as last reported; but heavy are in demand, and would command an advance.

Freights to London—Wool, ½d. ℔ lb.
Hides, 25s. to 35s. ℔ ton.
Tallow, 45s. to 50s. ℔ ton.
Oil, 60s. to 70s. ℔ tun.
Gold, ½ ℔ cent. by sailing vessels, ¾ ℔ cent. by steamer.

Exchange on London—Bank drafts, 2 to 2½ ℔ cent. premium.

Private bills (with produce hypothecated), 1 to 1¼ ℔ cent. if drawn against tallow, wool, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Superior clips	1	10	to	2	0
Fair to good	1	8		1	10
Low to middling	1	8		1	8
Grease	0	9		1	1
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0	10		1	4
Handwashed	1	4½		1	10½
Scoured	1	10		2	4

TALLOW.						
Beef	£45	0	0 to	£47	15	0
Mutton	49	0	0	56	0	0
Station tallow	44	0	0	54	0	0
Hides, each	0	15	0	1	5	0
Sheepskins, ℔ lb.	0	0	7	0	0	11

MORT and CO., brokers.

Pitt-street, Sydney, August 13th.

Mort and Co.'s Weekly Produce Sale, Thursday, 13th August.—Tare actual; draft 1lb. per cwt.; and no other allowance. Wool: Slightly damaged, DIC, 1 bale at 22¾d; New Zealand, scoured, R, 1 at 20d; skin, J ROSS, 1 at 20¼d; slightly damaged, C over OC, 2 at 21d; New Zealand, skin, BG over D with ——, 4 at 19½d; ditto, lambs, BG over WF with ——, 4 at 20d; ditto, fleece, BG over WF with ——, 12 at 20d; fleece, C over OC, 17 at 22½d; ditto, RP&SYM, 15 at 22½d; ditto, O cross O, 10 at 22¼d; broken and mixed, D over DD, 2 at 17d; mixed, O cross G, 1 at 16¼d, broken, C over OC, 1 at 21¼d; grease, G in square, 1 at 13¾d; clippings, C over OC, 1 at 9½d; broken fleece, C over OC, 1 at 21d; mixed, S, 1 at 7¼d; mixed, ——, 3 at 19d; JM&Co over SP, 3 at 18d, 1 at 21¾d, 1 at 15¼d. Sheepskins: Lot at 8¾d, lot at 9d, lot at 9¼d, lot at 10¾d, 5 bundles at 11¼d, lot at 11d, 5 bundles at 10¼d, 3 ditto at 10¼d, 2 bales at 11½d, lot at 11¾d, lot at 11½d, 1 bundle at 8¼d. Calfskins: 1 at 2s. Tallow: TW, 4 casks at £47; WHY, 2 at 46s 6d; GO, 4 at 47s 9d; JG, 2 at 47s 6d; JG, 1 at 45s 9d; G, 1 at 48s; H cross H, 1 at 47s; ⊢CC, 10 at £47 7s 6d; B, 15 at £47 10s; H&D, 8 at £44 10s; M&L, 1 at £48 10s; WN, 1 at £48 10s; MC, 2 at £47; WJD, 14 at £47 12s 6d; D, 30 at £45 17s 6d; S, 2 at £47 5s, 2 at £45 5s; P, 1 at £47; T over OO, 23 at £52 3s. Skins: 9 at 8s. Hides: 2 at 21s 6d, 34 at 23s 3d, 13 at 27s 6d, 38 at 22s 3d, 10 at 21s 6d, 16 at 22s 6d, 13 at 23s 6d, 8 at 24s 6d, 83 at 22s 9d, 50 at 27s, 107 at 28s 9d, 33 at 27s 3d, 127 at 27s 9d, 23 at 27s 9d, 70 at 21s 3d, 120 at 26s 9d, 14 at 23s 3d. Horns: 290 at 44s, lot at 40s 3d. Hair: Lot at 7¼d.

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

ALBURY.

Quotations at the Mills.—Fancy Ceres Mills, August 7.—Fine flour, £35 per ton; seconds, £32 0s ditto; pollard and bran, 3s 6d per bushel. Wheat bought at 10s to 12s per bushel. Grinding, 2s 6d per bushel.

Wholesale Prices Current.—Messrs. Hibberson, Brothers, under date 7th August, have issued the following prices current:—Flour, £30 to £32 per ton; seconds, none. Sugar—Cossipore, £70 to £75 per ton; bright counter, £67 to £70 per ton; ration (dark), £52 to £55 per ton. Tea—Black, £9 to £10 per chest; green, £8 to £8 10s per chest. Candles—Patent Sperm, 1s 10d, to 2s per lb.; adamantine, none; tallow, 10d per lb.; Butter—fresh, none; salt colonial, 1s 6d to 2s 0d per lb. Cheese—English, 1s 6d to 2s 0d per lb.; colonial 1s 3d to 1s 6d per lb.; eggs, 4s per dozen; bacon, 1s to 1s 6d per lb. Hams—English, none; American, 1s 4d to 1s 8d per lb.; coffee, 1s 8d to 1s 9d per lb.; salt, 50s to 60s per bag. Tobacco—American, 4s 0d to 4s 6d per lb.; Barrett's twist, 4s 6d; potatoes, £25 to £28; onions, none; dried apples, 1s 3d per lb.; pickles, (quarts) 24s per dozen; pickles, (pints) 13s to 22s per dozen; oysters, 39s per dozen; lobsters, 25s per dozen; sardines, 13s per dozen; soap, 80s to 90s per cwt.; Manila cigars, No. 2, £5 10s to £5 15s per 1000; oats, none; bran, 3s 6d per bushel; hay, £25 to £47 per ton.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday Evening.

We understand that the tenders that will be accepted for the Government debentures range from 98 to 99 per cent. The Government do not intend to accept any tender lower than 98.

Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld sold to-day by auction a small brick house and land, in Kent-street, for £425.

Messrs. Mort and Co. held to-day their weekly produce sale. The quantity of wool sold was 81 bales, and the prices obtained both by auction and privately were fully equal to those of last week. Some anxiety is felt for the arrival of the English mail, which will bring us the result of the May sales, and will, without doubt, cause a corresponding rise or fall in this market. The following are the rates realised:—Fleece, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10¾d.; ditto, New Zealand, 1s. 8d.; scoured ditto, 1s. 8d.; slightly damaged, 1s. 10¾d.; grease, 1s. 1¾d.; mixed and broken, 1s. 4¾d. to 1s. 9d¼.

The tallow market continues steady at last week's quotations. About 104 casks were sold to-day. Beef, £45 to £47 15s. per ton; station, £44 to £54. Mutton, £49 to £56.

Sheepskins are in greater demand, and prices for superior skins have improved. The larger portion of those sold to-day (4217) were in very good condition, and brought from 8¼d. to 11¾d. per lb.

Hides.—There were few first-class hides offered to day. Prices, however, are firm. 770 hides were sold at from 21s. 6d. to 28s. 9d. each. A lot of horns brought from 40s. 3d. to 44s.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. sold to-day, at Campbell's Wharf, on account of Mr. Tozer, of Port Macquarie, ex William—beef tallow, at £48 per ton; hides, a choice lot, at 29s. per hide; shingles, at 30s. per 1000; tallow staves, at £6 2s. 6d. The sale was well attended, and a spirited competition was manifested for most of the leading articles.

Our advices from Tasmania are to the 8th instant. The *Cornwall Chronicle*, of that date, says:—

Holders of flour, in Launceston, are still firm in their opinion that the article must soon advance in price, and from £20 to £24 per ton is firmly demanded. Wheat, 8s. 9d. to 9s. per bushel. Oats have declined, and are variously quoted at from 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Bran is only saleable for home consumption at 1s. 9d. to 2s. per bushel. Potatoes, £10 per ton, with bags given in.

Flour, per ton of 2000 lbs.: At Steam Mill, Tamar, £20. Thompson and Co.—fine, £20; seconds, £18.

Alluding to the difference of £1 per ton, in the Melbourne market, in favour of South Australian flour over that of Tasmanian manufacture, the same journal remarks:—

We observe by late Melbourne publications that the wide difference in the quotations between Adelaide and Tasmanian flour is becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less." Still the difference of £1 per ton yet remaining between the two articles is not complimentary to Tasmania, and we trust soon to see the article manufactured here, attain its former position, as equal, if not superior to the best breadstuff product in the Australian colonies. We grow the best wheat; our millers are experienced, honourable, aye, and wealthy men, with scarcely an exception; their mills are fitted up with machinery on the latest improved principles; then why should any doubt remain on the minds of merchants in Victoria respecting the superior quality of Tasmanian flour? Simply, because a few years back, some reckless disreputable men purchased inferior American flour, for the purpose of adulterating the prime produce of this country, and regardless of anything but temporary benefit by the fraud, shipped it as V. D. L. flour of first quality. The consequence was that very few of those commercial cheats ever got paid for the rubbish they supplied, and the evil wrought its own cure by ruining those who were engaged in the nefarious traffic. Well would it have been had they been the only losers, but they had done enough, as we know to our cost, to inflict a blow of lasting injury on the commercial character of the community, and to almost put a stop to our export of flour, although for very many months no American flour, the article with which ours had been adulterated, has been imported here, and such a thing as a quantity of unsound flour it would be impossible to discover for the last eighteen months. When sour American flour was first imported here, some four or five years back, we raised our voice in warning against its introduction: we then foresaw the evil which has occurred,—we directed the attention of the Chamber of Commerce to the matter, but they believed they had no power to interfere, and our remarks passed unheeded. They might now interfere by endeavouring to convince our neighbours, that he would be a bold man who would now attempt to adulterate our products, after such a severe lesson as our commercial men have received, with reference to the character of Tasmanian flour. In conclusion, we beg to assure merchants in Victoria, New South Wales, &c., that Tasmanian flour at the present day will be found equal to that which any other country can produce, and we challenge comparison.

From the *Hobart Town Mercury*, of the 7th instant, we take the following:—

There is very little activity in the grain market at present: wheat has fallen and is now quoted at 9s 3d to 9s 6d. Oats have declined considerably and now realize only 9s per bushel. Hay still remains at £7 to £9 10s per ton. English barley is very little in demand, present quotations, 9s per bushel. Cape barley has fallen, being now quoted at 8s 6d to 9s. Abundant supplies of potatoes continue to come into the market; they are now quoted at £8 10s to £8 15s. Onions at £32 to £35 per ton are in great demand. Flour still remains at £24 per ton.

At the stock sale, Cross Marsh, on Wednesday last, Mr. G. A. Kemp sold turnip-fed wethers at 23s, and fine Leicester sheep at £2 each; store sheep, greatly in demand, and of which there are very few in the market, fetched from 14s to 16s; a lot of store cattle realized an average of £4. The attendance was rather small in number.

The Assembly Refreshment Hour.—Last evening, at six o'clock, in the midst of a discussion on the County Courts Bill in committee, the chairman suddenly vacated his seat and made towards the lobby door, in the usual style adopted by him when the House proceeds to refreshment. Several members of the House rose also, and were following their leader, when Dr. Greeves called attention to the term of the resolution adopted on the previous evening, and in which the alteration in the hour was decided to take effect "from and after Friday." The law officers of the Crown tacitly gave their opinion on the legal bearing of the words by resuming their seats, and the Chairman, after an ineffectual attempt to quiet the opposition of Dr. Greeves, very leisurely returned, and took up a standing position by the side of the chair. At this moment it was doubtful whether the adjournment was to take place at that hour or not, and hon. members were evidently looking forward to something which should decide the knotty point. At length one of the clerks entered the chamber and communicated privately with the Treasurer. In consequence of this communication the hon. gentleman announced to the House the fact of dinner being ready. This announcement decided the question, and the House adjourned at six o'clock.—*Argus*, 8th May.

Are Ex-Ministers entitled to be addressed as Honorable?—(*Ante page* 13.)—It appears that they are so entitled; and for this reason—that the "Honorable" is given them in virtue of their appointment as members of the Executive Council, to which position they are nominated by letters patent in these words,—"You A.B., now holding the office of Z., to be a member of the Executive Council of the said colony," "To have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the said office, during the pleasure of her Majesty and your residence in her said colony." Hence Ex-Ministers on resuming power are not required to retake the usual oaths,—as we believe was exemplified in the case of the present Chief Secretary on his return to office.—*Facts and Figures.*

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SYDNEY PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED UP TO THIS DATE.

TEA, coffee, sugar, molasses, chicory, wine and beer, are sold duty paid.
SPIRITS, tobacco, cigars, and snuff, are quoted in bond.
IMPORTS are usually sold at credits averaging four months.
EXPORTS for net cash.

TEA AND COFFEE.		
Fine Congou tea, ⅌ chest	£6 15 0	to 7 7 0
Ditto, ⅌ ten catty box	1 10 0	1 12 6
Fine Hysonskin, ⅌ chest	5 0 0	5 10 0
Ditto, ⅌ ten catty box	1 1 0	1 4 0
Manila coffee, ⅌ lb ... (in bond)	0 0 9	0 0 0
Java ditto	None.	
Plantation Ceylon, in bond	0 0 9½	0 0 10
DRIED FRUITS, ETC.		
Currants, ⅌ lb.	0 0 8½	0 0 9
Raisins, Muscatels, ditto .... (saleable)	0 0 9	0 0 10
Ditto, Eleme &c., ditto .... (ditto)	0 0 8½	0 0 8¾
Figs, ditto	0 0 8	0 0 9
Apples, ditto	0 0 0	0 0 8
Jordan almonds, ditto	0 2 0	0 2 3
Valencia, ditto	0 1 0	0 0 0
Soft shell, ditto	0 0 8	0 0 10
Barcelona nuts, ditto	0 0 5	0 0 6
Walnuts, ditto	0 0 4	0 0 5
PROVISIONS.		
Irish butter, ⅌ lb.	0 1 0	0 1 1
English cheese, ditto	0 1 1	0 1 2
York hams, ditto	0 1 2	0 1 3
English bacon, ditto	0 0 11	0 1 1
N.S.W. beef, ⅌ tierce	4 0 0	5 0 0
Irish pork, ⅌ barrel	4 10 0	5 10 0
SUGAR.		
Manila, Zebu, ⅌ ton	40 0 0	0 0 0
Taal	41 0 0	0 0 0
Pampanga	42 0 0	43 0 0
Clayed	45 0 0	0 0 0
Crystalized	56 0 0	57 10 0
Mauritius—Brown	44 0 0	46 0 0
Bright yellow grainy	46 0 0	52 0 0
Molasses	25 0 0	28 0 0
Sugarhouse treacle	28 0 0	0 0 0
No. 1 pieces	55 0 0	0 0 0
Crystallized	58 0 0	60 0 0
Snowdrops	64 0 0	0 0 0
Crushed	65 0 0	0 0 0
Refined loaves	70 0 0	0 0 0
OILMEN'S STORES.		
Belmont sperm candles, ⅌ lb.	0 1 3	0 1 3½
Pickles, pints, (Feast's saleable, other brands not wanted,) ⅌ dozen	0 7 0	0 8 0
Ditto, quarts, ⅌ dozen	0 10 0	0 11 0
Bottled fruits, ditto	0 12 6	0 13 6
Jams and jellies, ⅌ lb.	0 1 2	0 1 4
Mustard, ½lb. ⅌ dozen	0 7 6	0 8 6
Ditto, 1lb. ditto	0 11 6	0 13 0
Olive oil, pints ditto	0 12 0	0 13 0
Vinegar, No. 24, ⅌ gallon	0 2 0	0 2 2
Black shot pepper, ⅌ lb.	0 0 6	0 0 7
Jamaica ginger, ditto	0 0 10	0 1 0
East India ginger, ditto	0 0 5	0 0 6
Pimento, ditto	0 0 9	0 0 10
Thumbblue, No. 1 ⅌ lb.	0 0 11	0 1 0
Starch, No. 1, ditto (Colman's)	0 0 6½	0 0 0
Orlando Jones' patent starch, ditto	0 0 5	0 0 6
Soda, ⅌ cwt.	1 0 0	scarce
Liverpool soap, ditto	1 2 0	1 5 0
Stockholm pitch, ⅌ barrel	1 2 6	1 5 0
Ditto tar, ⅌ barrel	1 0 0	1 5 0
Resin, ditto	0 18 0	1 0 0
Gunpowder, blasting, ⅌ lb.	0 0 6	0 0 7
Linseed, in drums, ⅌ gallon	0 4 0	0 5 0
Turpentine, ditto	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Red herrings, ⅌ barrel	None.	
Ditto, ⅌ 2 dozen tins	0 3 6	Very scarce
White ditto, ⅌ half-barrel	Wanted.	
Dried ling and cod, ⅌ lb ......(unsaleable)	0 0 4	0 0 4½
Fresh salmon, in tins, ⅌ lb	0 0 0	0 1 6
Salted ditto, in barrels, ⅌ lb	None.	
Sardines, ⅌ dozen half-boxes	0 12 0	0 0 0
Ditto ditto, ½ ditto	0 7 6	0 7 9
BEER, ETC.		
Burton ale, ⅌ hogshead	8 5 0	8 10 0
Ditto, second brands, ⅌ hogshead	7 0 0	7 10 0
Bottled ale, ⅌ dozen	0 0 0	0 11 0
Ditto, second brands, ⅌ dozen	0 9 0	0 10 0
London porter, ⅌ hogshead	6 10 0	7 0 0
Ditto, second brands, ⅌ hogshead	5 10 0	6 10 0
Bottled ditto, ⅌ dozen	0 9 6	0 10 0
Ditto, second brands, ditto	0 8 0	0 9 0
Ditto cider, Marzetti's, ⅌ dozen	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kent and Sussex hops, ⅌ lb	0 0 8	0 0 10
WINE.		
Fine port, ⅌ gallon	0 11 0	0 13 6
Ordinary ditto, ditto	0 8 0	0 11 0
London bottled ditto, ⅌ dozen	1 5 0	1 10 0
Fine sherry, ⅌ gallon	0 9 0	0 12 6
Ordinary ditto, ditto	0 6 0	0 8 0
London bottled ditto, ⅌ dozen	1 5 0	1 10 0
Champagne, ⅌ dozen	1 5 0	2 0 0
Claret, ⅌ dozen	0 17 6	1 10 0
(COLONIAL.)		
Wine, ⅌ gallon	0 6 0	0 10 0
Ditto, J. & W. Macarthur's (Muscat), ⅌ gallon, in wood	0 14 0	0 0 0
Ditto ditto ditto, ⅌ dozen	2 5 0	0 0 0
Red, ⅌ gallon, in wood	0 7 0	0 0 0
Ditto, ⅌ dozen	1 4 0	0 0 0
White, ⅌ gallon, in wood	0 6 0	0 0 0
Ditto, ⅌ dozen	1 2 0	0 0 0
SPIRITS.		
W.I. rum, 10 o.p., ⅌ gallon	0 4 6	0 5 0
Ditto, 30 ditto	0 5 9	0 6 0
E.I. ditto, o.p.	0 3 0	0 3 6
Colonial ditto, 28 ditto .... (duty paid)	0 14 3	0 14 6
Ditto white spirit, 50 ditto ....(ditto)	0 19 0	0 19 6
Martell's brandy, ditto	0 19 0	1 0 0
Hennessy's ditto	0 16 6	0 19 6
Ordinary, ditto	0 14 0	0 17 6
Case ditto, each 1 dozen	1 10 0	1 15 0
Gin, ⅌ gallon	0 0 0	0 0 0
Geneva, D.P., ⅌ 4 gallon case	0 18 0	0 19 0
Whisky, ⅌ gallon	0 5 0	0 5 6
TOBACCO, ETC.		
Barrett's half-tierces, ⅌ lb.	0 1 6	0 1 8
Other brands, ditto	0 1 3	0 1 4
Cavendish, ditto	0 1 0	0 1 4
Pipes, (clay) ⅌ gross	0 1 6	0 2 6
Manila cigars, No. 2, ⅌ 1000	2 7 6	2 10 0
Ditto „ 3, ditto ... (unsaleable)	1 10 0	1 15 0
GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.		
Wheat, ⅌ bushel	0 9 0	0 10 0
Oats, ditto	0 7 0	0 8 0
Barley, ditto	0 5 0	0 6 0
Maize, ditto	0 8 0	0 9 0
Split peas, ditto ..... (unsaleable)	0 12 6	0 13 0
Pearl barley, ⅌ cwt ..... (ditto)	1 10 0	1 15 0
Rice, ⅌ ton	15 0 0	0 0 0
Patna ditto, ⅌ bag	1 5 0	1 8 0
W.I. arrowroot, ⅌ lb.	0 1 0	0 1 2
E. I. ditto, ditto	0 0 10	0 0 11
Sago, ditto	0 0 6	0 0 6½
Scotch oatmeal, ⅌ cwt.	1 2 0	1 5 0
Sydney fine flour, ⅌ ton (2000 lb.)	23 0 0	25 0 0
Ditto seconds ditto, ditto	21 0 0	23 0 0
Gallego ditto, ⅌ barrel	2 15 0	0 0 0
Ditto bran, ⅌ bushel	0 1 8	0 2 0
SALT.		
Liverpool, ⅌ ton	4 0 0	5 0 0
Dairy, ditto	4 10 0	5 0 0
Rock, ditto	3 5 0	4 0 0
Jars, ⅌ dozen ..... (scarce)	0 7 6	0 8 0
DRUGS, ETC.		
Tartaric acid, ⅌ lb	0 1 0	0 1 6
Sulphuric ditto	0 0 2	0 0 3
Bi-carbonate soda, ⅌ cwt.	0 16 0	0 18 0
Cream tartar, ⅌ lb.	0 1 4	0 0 0
Liquorice, ditto	0 1 0	0 1 3
Saltpetre, English	0 0 6	0 0 7
Soda ash, ⅌ ton	15 0 0	18 0 0
Castor oil, in bulk, ⅌ lb	0 0 6	0 0 0
Ditto, in half-pints, ⅌ dozen	0 7 6	0 8 6
CORDAGE.		
Coir, in sizes, ⅌ ton	45 0 0	47 10 0
English, ditto	60 0 0	65 0 0
Manila, ditto	60 0 0	65 0 0
Woollashing, ditto	30 0 0	50 0 0
Seaming twine, ⅌ lb.	0 1 0	0 1 0
CANVAS, ETC.		
Best Navy, No. 1 to 6, yards	0 0 10	0 1 0
Three-bushel bags, 3lb, ⅌ dozen	0 16 0	0 18 0
Gunny, ditto	0 6 0	0 7 0
Woolpacks, 10lb, each	0 4 0	0 4 6
Woolbagging, ⅌ yard	0 0 5	0 0 7
METALS.		
Scotch pig iron, Nos. 1, 2, ⅌ ton	5 0 0	6 0 0
Iron bars, in sizes, ⅌ ton	12 0 0	13 0 0
Ditto plates, ⅌ ton	16 0 0	18 0 0
Ditto sheets, ditto	71 0 0	20 0 0
Ditto hoops, ditto	16 0 0	18 0 0
Ditto galvanized, ditto	32 0 0	35 0 0
Copper sheathing plates, ⅌ lb.	0 1 6	0 1 7
Sheathing metal, ⅌ lb.	0 1 4	0 1 5
Lead pipe, ⅌ ton	32 0 0	34 0 0
Sheet lead, ditto	28 0 0	32 0 0
Ditto zinc, ditto	40 0 0	45 0 0
Block tin, ⅌ lb.	0 1 4	0 1 6
Plates charcoal, assorted, box	2 10 0	2 15 0
BUILDING MATERIALS.		
Bricks, 9 x 3 x 4½, ⅌ 1000	3 10 0	4 0 0
Ladies' slates	7 0 0	8 0 0
Countess ditto 20 x 10	10 0 0	11 0 0
Duchess ditto	14 0 0	15 0 0
Deals, Baltic, 9 x 3, ⅌ foot run	0 0 5	0 0 7
Boards, ⅌ foot sup.	0 0 3	0 0 4
Hardwood, ⅌ 100 feet sup	1 5 0	1 10 0
Cement, ⅌ barrel	0 12 0	1 0 0
Window glass, ⅌ 100 feet	0 15 0	1 0 0

TABLE OF CUSTOMS' DUTIES

Payable on the following articles imported into Sydney, from all countries and under any flag.

Tea, ⅌ lb	0 3	Whisky and rum, ditto	7 0
Coffee, ⅌ lb	0 2	Liqueurs, cordials, & brandied fruits, ditto	10 0
Sugar, raw, ⅌ cwt	5 0	Perfumed spirits, ditto	7 0
Ditto, refined, ⅌ cwt	6 8	Colonial ditto from sugar	6 5
Molasses, ditto, ⅌ cwt.	3 4	Ditto ditto grain	7 0
Chicory, ⅌ lb	0 2	Tobacco, ⅌ lb	2 0
Beer, in wood, ⅌ gallon	0 1	Cigars, ⅌ lb.	3 0
Ditto, in bottle, ⅌ gallon	0 2	Snuff, ⅌ lb	2 0
Wine, not more than 25 ⅌ cent. alcohol	2 0	DRAWBACKS.	
Brandy and gin, Sykes' proof, ditto	10 0	On refined sugar, 6s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. On bastard ditto, 5s. ⅌ cwt.	

ALL OTHER IMPORTS ARE FREE.
Gold pays an export duty of 2s. 6d. ⅌ ounce.

THE CONVENTION AND THE CHINESE QUESTION.—We are surprised to find the Convention seriously recommending the Legislature to enact a law making it imperative on the Chinese to leave the colony within a given time. It is questionable whether the colonial Legislature has the power to pass such an act; but even if it had, such a proceeding would call down upon us the most indignant condemnation from every civilised nation under the sun. The Convention should have concluded its labours with the adoption of its land resolutions, and not have trenched upon ground which lay entirely out of its way; in doing which it has seriously compromised its character by suggesting a measure which must disgust every intelligent and thinking man not carried away by excitement. Our leaders and advisers should endeavour to mollify and restrain, not to inflame and augment, the passions of the people.—*Bendigo Advertiser.*

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

On TUESDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, at 11 o'clock.

AT THE CROWN LANDS' OFFICE, BATHURST.

WESTMORELAND (Country Lots).—Parish of Baring, on Davy's or Stony Creek, adjoining the north boundary of C. M'Phillamy's 100 acres: Lot 1, 46 acres. Near the Bullock Flats, parish of Oberon, between the east boundary of R. and W. Mutton's two portions of 640 acres each, and the west boundary of Charles Whalan's 640 acres: Lot 2, 42 acres; lot 3, 36 acres 1 rood; lot 4, 52 acres 3 roods; lot 5, 52 acres 3 roods; lot 6, 46 acres 1 rood; lot 7, 60 acres; lot 8, 65 acres 2 roods; lot 9, 45 acres 1 rood; lot 10, 34 acres 1 rood; lot 11, 97 acres 2 roods; lot 12, 74 acres 1 rood; lot 13, 30 acres; lot 14, 43 acres 2 roods; lot 15, 40 acres. Parish of Blenheim, near the Bullock Flats, on the road to Bathurst, and about a quarter of a mile easterly from D. Fitzpatrick's south-westernmost 30 acres: Lot 16, 30 acres. About 6¼ miles southerly from the village reserve at Fish River Bridge, and adjoining the south-east corner of D. Fitzpatrick's south-easternmost 30 acres: Lot 17, 30 acres; lot 18, 45 acres; lot 19, 30 acres. Parish of Swatchfield, about 1 mile north-easterly from R. M'Phillamy's 30 acres on Campbell's River, and about half-a-mile easterly from C. C. Warby's 1306 acres: Lot 20, 30 acres. About 2 miles northerly from R. M'Phillamy's 30 acres on Campbell's River; Lot 21, 22 acres. About 2¼ miles northerly from R. M'Phillamay's 30 acres on Campbell's River; Lot 22, 22 acres. Parish of Balfour, near the head of Native Dog Creek, about 2½ miles easterly from Patrick Hanrahan's 30 acres: Lot 23, 30 acres. Parish of Swatchfield, at the Black Springs, adjoining the south-west corner of P. Hanrahan's 30 acres: Lot 23, 30 acres. On Campbell's River, adjoining the north east corner of J. Watts' 33 acres: Lot 25, 23 acres 1 rood. Parish of Vulcan, near the head of Campbell's River, about 1 mile northerly from C. M'Govern's 30¼ acres: Lot 26, 33 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

GEORGIANA (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed, near Swatchfield, about 1¼ mile south-westerly from J. Stephenson's two portions of 30 acres each: Lot 27, 30 acres; lot 28, 30 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

ROXBURGH (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Yetholme, in a village reserve near O'Connell Plains, on the Fish River: Lot 29, 8 acres; lot 30, 7 acres; lots 31 to 34, 10 acres each; lot 35, 7 acres; lot 36, 8 acres; lot 37, 8 acres; lot 38, 3 acres 3 roods 24 perches; lot 39, 5 acres 8 perches; lot 40, 6 acres 5 perches; lot 41, 7 acres. Upset price, £2 10s. and £3 per acre.

AT THE CROWN LANDS' OFFICE, YASS.

KING (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed, at the head of Five Mile Creek, Grabben Gullen, about a quarter of a mile north-westerly from John Brien's 30 acres: Lot 1, 30 acres. At Hume's Creek, near Grabben Gullen, adjoining the north boundary of Stephen Stapleton's 28¼ acres, and the south boundary of A. Turner's 30 and 65¼ acres: Lot 2, 50 acres. Near Hume's Creek, adjoining the north-west corner of A. Turner's 2560 acres: Lot 3, 60 acres 2 roods; lot 4, 35 acres 1 rood; lot 5, 30 acres 3 roods; lot 6, 30 acres 3 roods. Near Hume's Creek, adjoining the west boundary of T. Grovenor's 33 acres: Lot 7, 40 acres 2 roods. Near Hume's Creek and Leache's Springs, adjoining the west boundary of E. Slaven's 30 acres: Lot 8, 54 acres. Near Leache's Springs, adjoining the north boundary of E. Slaven's 30 acres, the west boundary of his 41¼ acres, and the south boundary of James Slaven's 50 acres: Lot 9, 89 acres 2 roods. On the road from Goulburn to Wheeo, adjoining the north boundary of E. Slaven's 29 acres and James Slaven's 50 acres: Lot 10, 43 acres 3 roods. Upset price, £1 per acre.

KING (Town Lots).—Town of Yass, parish of Yass: Lot 11, 3 roods; lots 12 to 29, 2 roods each; lot 30, 3 roods; lots 31 to 50, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, WOLLOMBI.

NORTHUMBERLAND (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed, on Werong Creek, about 1¼ mile above M. Cody's 80 acres: Lot 1, 30 acres. On the Werong Creek, about 1¼ mile below M. Cody's 80 acres: Lot 2, 30 acres. On Gravesend Creek, adjoining the western boundary of John Riley's 30 acres: Lot 3, 30 acres. At Quarribylon, adjoining the east boundary of J. Josephson's, now Thurlow's, 2000 acres, and the west boundary of J. Brown's, now Sharpley's 1280 acres: Lot 4, 284 acres 2 roods; lot 5, 100 acres; lot 6, 103 acres. Near the Coongewa Creek, about 5 miles south-easterly from Illalong Lagoon, and adjoining the north and east boundaries of E. C. Close's 33 acres 1 rood: Lot 7, 32 acres. On Coongewa Creek, about 6 miles south-easterly from Ællalong Lagoon, and adjoining the west boundary of Stubbs' and Robins' 640 acres, and the north boundary of their 1280 acres: Lot 8, 31 acres 2 roods. Upset price, £1 per acre.

NORTHUMBERLAND (Special Country Lot).—Parish unnamed, at Sandy Creek, adjoining the east boundary of G. Sims' 63 acres 3 roods, and the north boundary of his 30 acres: Lot 9, 24 acres 3 roods. Upset price, £2 per acre.

NORTHUMBERLAND (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed, near Wollombi Brook, about 1¼ mile above the village reserve of Broke, and adjoining J. W. Snape's 50 acres: Lot 10, 34 acres. About 2 miles from the village reserve of Broke, adjoining B. Donohoe's 40 acres: Lot 11, 30 acres. On Wiseman's Arm, Wollombi Brook, about 9 miles south-easterly from the town of Wollombi, and adjoining J. Bellamy's 40 acres: Lot 12, 28 acres; lot 13, 30 acres 1 rood. On and near Yango Creek, about 7 miles south-westerly from the town of Wollombi, and adjoining Maiden's 30 acres: Lot 14, 30 acres; lot 15, 30 acres. On Wollombi Brook, about 3¼ miles below the town of Wollombi, between J. M'Dougal's 30 acres and J. Moran's 40 acres: Lot 16, 28 acres; lot 17, 30 acres 3 roods; lot 18, 46 acres 3 roods; lot 19, 31 acres; lot 20, 42 acres 1 rood. Upset price, £1 per acre.

NORTHUMBERLAND (Suburban Lots).—Village of Ællalong, parish of Ællalong: Lot 21, 3 roods 20 perches. Upset price £8 per acre. At Wollombi, parish unnamed: Lot 22, 20 acres 3 roods. Upset price £2 per acre.

NORTHUMBERLAND (Town Lots).—Town of Wollombi, parish unnamed: Lots 23 to 35, 1 rood 27½ perches each. Upset price £8 per acre. Lots 36 to 40, 1 acre 2 roods 14 perches each; lots 41 to 43, 1 acre 14 perches each. Upset price £4 per acre.

On MONDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, GUNDAGAI.

WYNYARD (Country Lots).—Parish of South Gundagai, on the Melbourne Road, about 3 miles south-westerly from South Gundagai: Lots 1 and 2, 15 acres each; lot 3, 24 acres 30 perches; lot 4, 39 acres 3 roods; lot 5, 39 acres 1 rood; lots 6 and 7, 34 acres 2 roods each; lot 8, 40 acres; lots 9 and 10, 37 acres 2 roods each. Upset price, £1 per acre.

CLARENDON (Town Lots).—Town of North Gundagai, parish of North Gundagai: Lot 11, 2 roods; lots 12 to 18, 1 rood 36 perches each; lot 19, 2 roods; lots 20 to 22, 1 rood 32 perches each; lot 23, 2 roods; lots 24 to 29, 1 rood 36 perches each; lot 30, 2 roods; lot 31, 1 rood 33 perches. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, ARMIDALE.

SANDON (Town Lots).—Town of Armidale, parish of Armidale: Lots 1 to 36, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, WELLINGROVE.

County unnamed (Town Lots).—Town of Wellingrove, parish of Wellingrove: Lots 1 to 35, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, WARWICK.

MERIVALE (Suburban Lots.—At Warick, parish of Warwick: Lot 1, 1 acre 1 rood 38 perches; lot 2, 3 roods 18 perches; lots 3 to 6, 2 acres 2 roods each; lots 7 to 9, 3 acres 1 rood 12 perches each; lots 10 to 12, 5 acres each; lots 13 to 16, 2 acres 2 roods each; lots 17 and 18, 3 acres 1 rood 12 perches each; lots 19 to 21, 2 acres 2 roods each; lot 22, 8 acres 1 rood 30 perches; lot 23, 39 acres 1 rood; lot 24, 37 acres 3 roods; lot 25, 39 acres 3 roods; lot 26, 37 acres 2 roods; lot 27, 7 acres 3 roods; lot 28, 6 acres 1 rood 2 perches; lot 29, 16 acres 3 roods; lot 30, 21 acres 1 rood 22 perches; lot 31, 7 acres; lot 32, 8 acres 2 roods; lot 33, 6 acres 3 roods; lot 34, 25 acres 3 roods; lots 35 to 37, 24 acres 2 roods each; lot 38, 29 acres 1 rood 24 perches; lot 39, 24 acres 3 roods; lot 40, 26 acres 3 roods; lot 41, 8 acres 20 perches; lot 42, 16 acres 1 rood 18 perches; lots 43 and 44, 15 acres 1 rood 24 perches each. Upset price, £1, £2, £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.

On TUESDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, GUNDAGAI.

CLARENDON (Town Lots).—Town of North Gundagai, parish of North Gundagai: Lots 1 and 2, 4 acres each; lots 3 to 5, 2 acres each; lots 6 to 9, 1 acre each; lot 10, 2 acres; lot 11, 3 roods 24 perches; lots 12 to 18, 2 roods each; lot 19, 3 roods 4 perches; lot 20, 1 acre 23 perches; lot 21, 1 acre 3 perches; lot 22, 3 roods 22 perches; lot 23, 3 roods 2 perches; lot 24, 2 roods 21 perches; lot 25, 3 roods 34 perches; lots 26 to 28, 2 roods each; lots 29 to 34, 1 rood 36 perches each; lot 35, 1 rood; lot 36, 2 roods. Upset price, £3, £4, and £8 per acre.

HARDEN (Suburban Lot).—At Tugiong, parish of Tugiong: Lot 37, 10 acres. Upset price, £2 10s. per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, ARMIDALE.

County unnamed (Town Lots).—Village of Uralla, parish of Uralla: Lots 1 to 35, 2 roods each. Upset price, £3 per acre. Lots 36 to 43, 1 acre each. Upset price, £4 per acre. Lot 44, 5 acres. Upset price, £2 10s. per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, WARWICK.

MERIVALE (Town Lots).—Town of Warwick, parish of Warwick: Lot 1, 2 roods; lots 2 and 3, 2 roods 16 perches each; lot 4, 2 roods; lots 5 to 10, 2 roods 8 perches each; lots 11 to 33, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, WELLINGROVE.

County unnamed (Town Lots).—Town of Glen Innes, parish of Glen Innes: Lots 1 to 28, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On WEDNESDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE CROWN LANDS' OFFICE, BATHURST.

BATHURST (Country Lots).—Parish of Bringelleit. Near Bringelleit, adjoining the west boundary of Captain Brown's 1920 acres, and the south boundary of O. Quin's 38 acres 1 rood 10 perches: Lot 1, 65 acres 1 rood. On and near Caloola Creek, about 4 miles above its confluence with Queen Charlotte's Vale Creek, and adjoining and lying to the south-east of J. Larnach's 50 acres: Lot 2, 52 acres; lot 3, 33 acres 3 roods; lot 4, 32 acres 1 rood; lot 5, 40 acres; lot 6, 47 acres; lot 7, 58 acres; lot 8, 45 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

WESTMORELAND (Country Lots).—Parishes of Joscelyn and Oberon. On and near Middle Creek, and adjoining and lying to the north-west of W. Mutton's 640 acres, and W. Mutton's (now H. Humphrey's) 40 acres: Lot 9, 63 acres; lot 10, 45 acres; lot 11, 42 acres; lot 12, 35 acres; lot 13, 54 acres 1 rood; lot 14, 34 acres; lot 15, 40 acres; lot 16, 30 acres. Near Wiseman's Creek about a quarter of a mile south-easterly from W. Mutton's (now J. Lambert's) 32 acres; Lot 17, 30 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

ROXBURGH (Town Lot).—Village of Peel, parish of Peel: Lot 18, 1 acre. Upset price, £8 per acre.

BATHURST (Town Lots).—Town of Bathurst, parish of Bathurst: Lot 19, 1 rood 30 perches; lots 20 to 23, 1 rood 32 perches each; lot 24, 2 roods; lot 25, 1 rood 24 perches; lots 26 to 36, 2 roods each; lot 37, 2 roods 36¼ perches; lot 38, 1 rood 28½ perches; lot 39, 2 roods 2½ perches; lot 40, 2 roods 2 perches; lot 41, 2 roods 6 perches; lot 42, 2 roods. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, GOULBURN.

GEORGIANA (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. On Cook's Vale Creek, between John Laverty's middle and southernmost portions of 30 acres each: Lot 1, 32 acres; on Cook's Vale Creek, adjoining the south boundary of John Laverty's southernmost 30 acres: Lot 2, 52 acres. On Cook's Vale Creek, adjoining the north-east corner of J. Hassall's 640 acres at Cuddyong; Lot 3, 33 acres. On Carthrite's Creek, about three-quarters of a mile south-westerly from E. Seaman's 100 acres: Lot 4, 31 acres. Near the north-east corner of E. Seaman's branch of Carthrite's Creek: Lot 5, 40 acres. At the head of Monk's Trunky Creek, about a mile above its confluence with Phil's River: Lot 6, 38 acres. On Phil's River, near Thalaba, above the junction of Berrell's Creek: Lot 7, 44 acres; lot 8, 38 acres; lot 9, 34 acres; lot 10, 31 acres; lot 11, 30 acres. At Mallon's Station, Phil's River: Lot 12, 41 acres. On Phil's River, near Monk's Old Station, and opposite the junction of Monk's Trunky Creek: Lot 13, 50 acres. On Phil's River, at Monk's Old Station: Lot 14, 65 acres. On Phil's River, opposite John Thorn's 1130 acres: Lot 15, 36 acres; lot 17, 54 acres; lot 18, 68 acres. On Berrell's Creek, about two miles above William M'Kenzie's 30 acres: Lot 19, 35 acres; lot 20, 31 acres; lot 21, 28 acres. On Berrell's Creek, about three-quarters of a mile from W. Mackenzie's 30 acres, at the confluence of Phil's River: Lot 22, 30 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

ARGYLE (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. On the Wollondilly River, near Pejar, adjoining the east boundary of W. Lithgow's 640 acres, and the south boundary of J. T. Macarthur's 35 acres: Lot 23, 112 acres. On the Wollondilly River, near Pejar, adjoining the east boundary of W. Lithgow's 640 acres: Lot 24, 125 acres. On the Wollondilly River, near Pejar, adjoining the south-east corner of W. Lithgow's 640 acres: Lot 25, 125 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

AT THE CROWN LANDS' OFFICE, GOSFORD.

ARGYLE (Special Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. On the Wollondilly River, near Pejar, adjoining the north boundary of R. Sigg's 30 acres: Lot 26, 12 acres. Within the reserve at Tecragoon: Lot 27, 11 acres 1 rood 36 perches; lot 28, 5 acres; lot 29, 9 acres 1 rood 28 perches; lot 30, 5 acres; lot 31, 10 acres; 31 32, 8 acres; lot 33, 8 acres 32 perches; lot 34, 10 acres 3 roods 19 perches; lot 35, 8 acres; lot 36, 7 acres 1 rood 6 perches; lot 37, 4 acres 3 roods 12 perches; lot 38, 7 acres 1 rood 20 perches; lot 39, 9 acres 1 rood 8 perches; lot 40, 10 acres 4 perches; lot 41, 42 acres 25 perches; lot 42, 8 acres 1 rood 5 perches; lot 43, 8 acres 14 perches; lot 44, 10 acres 2 perches; lot 45, 11 acres; lot 46, 39 acres 3 roods 34 perches. Upset price, £2 per acre.

NORTHUMBERLAND (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. About a quarter of a mile westerly from the north-west corner of W. Cape's 1000 acres on Jilliby Jilliby Creek: Lot 1, 30 acres. On Jilliby Jilliby Creek, opposite W. Cape's 1000 acres, and about a quarter of a mile northerly from P. Owen's 32 acres 1 rood: Lot 2, 74 acres. On Jilliby Jilliby Creek, adjoining the north boundary of P. Owen's 32 acres 1 rood: Lot 3, 51 acres. About a quarter of a mile westerly from P. Owen's 33 acres 1 rood on Jilliby Jilliby Creek: Lot 4, 43 acres. Adjoining the south boundary of F. A. Hely's 2260 acres, and the west boundary of T. Ambrose's 61 acres 2 roods 16 perches: Lot 5, 59 acres 1 rood. Adjoining and near the south-west corner of T. Ambrose's 61 acres 2 roods 16 perches: Lot 6, 31 acres; lot 7, 31 acres; lot 8, 28 acres 3 roods 36 perches; lot 9, 60 acres. At Blue Gum Flat, about a quarter of a mile southerly from the south boundary of J. E. Manning's 2560 acres, and easterly from R. Cox's 1280 acres: Lot 10, 61 acres; lot 11, 56 acres 1 rood. About 3 miles northerly from Gosford, adjoining the west boundary of R. Cox's 1280 acres, and the north boundary of F. A. Hely's 1000 acres: Lot 12, 52 acres 2 roods; lot 13, 162 acres. About 2 miles north-easterly from the Kincumber Reserve, adjoining the south boundary of R. Jones' 2 00 acres, and the east boundary of J. Weaver's 600 acres: Lot 14, 30 acres 2 roods 16 perches; lot 15, 33 acres; lot 16, 36 acres; lot 17, 32 acres 2 roods. Adjoining the north boundary of J. Sea's 640 acres, and the west boundary of W. Browne's 50 acres 1 rood 16 perches: Lot 18, 32 acres 1 rood. Near Wamberal Lake, about 6 miles easterly from Gosford, on the road to Newcastle, and adjoining the east boundary of T. and J. Gleeson's 195 acres 2 roods 16 perches: An island in Bulbararing Lake, or Moore's Lagoon, about 2½ miles north-easterly from Kincumber, and opposite to J. Bradley's 53 acres 2 roods 5 perches: Lot 20, 31 acres. About 1 mile north-easterly from Gosford, adjoining the south boundary of W. Creighton's 72½ acres: Lot 21, 32 acres 1 rood 32 perches. Upset price, £1 per acre.

NORTHUMBERLAND (Special Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. At the head of Little Mooney Mooney Creek, about 5 chains easterly from the south-east corner of E. Kelly's 50 acres: Lot 22, 10 acres 3 roods 8 perches. On Little Mooney Mooney Creek, about 6 chains westerly from the north-west corner of E. Kelly's 50 acres: Lot 23, 11 acres. Upset price, £2 per acre.

NORTHUMBERLAND (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Gosford. Town of Gosford: Lots 24 to 27, 2 acres 2 roods each. Upset price, £3 per acre.

AT THE CROWN LANDS' OFFICE, MUSWELLBROOK.

HUNTER (Country Lots).—Parishes of Peribil and Hunter. On Doyle's Creek, between 1 and 5¼ miles above its confluence with the River Hunter, between W. Doyle's 640 acres and W. Turnbull's 200 acres: Lot 1, 54 acres; lot 2, 43 acres; lot 3, 45 acres; lot 4, 42 acres; lot 5, 48 acres; lot 6, 40 acres; lot 7, 36 acres; lot 8, 42 acres 2 roods; lot 9, 56 acres 3 roods; lot 10, 40 acres 1 rood; lot 11, 40 acres 3 roods; lot 12, 43 acres; lot 13, 42 acres; lot 14, 44 acres; lot 15, 78 acres; lot 16, 48 acres; lot 17, 57 acres 3 roods; lot 18, 56 acres; lot 19, 54 acres 1 rood; lot 20, 52 acres 2 roods. Upset price, £1 per acre.

BRISBANE (Suburban Lots). Parish of Denman. Village of Denman: Lot 21, 2 acres 1 rood 27 perches; lot 22, 2 acres 32 perches; lots 23 to 26, 2 acres 2 roods each; lot 27, 2 acres 1 rood 36 perches; lots 28 to 32, 2 acres 2 roods each; lot 33, 3 acres 1 rood 8 perches; lot 34, 2 acres 2 roods 18 perches. Upset price, £3 per acre.

BRISBANE (Town Lots).—Village of Merriwa, parish of Merriwa: Lots 35 to 46, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On TUESDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, ALBURY.

DENISON (Suburban Lots).—At the Reserve, Mulwala, parish of Mulwala: Lot 1, 13 acres 2 roods; lot 2, 15 acres; lot 3, 18 acres 2 roods; lot 4, 17 acres 1 rood; lot 5, 14 acres 2 roods; lots 6 to 13, 13 acres 3 roods each; lot 14, 31 acres 3 roods; lot 15, 23 acres 1 rood; lot 16, 19 acres 2 roods; lot 17, 13 acres; lot 18, 34 acres 1 rood; lot 19, 33 acres 2 roods; lots 20 and 21, 33 acres; lot 22, 22 acres 1 rood 24 perches; lots 23 to 34, 20 acres each; lot 35, 22 acres 1 rood 24 perches; lots 36 and 37, 32 acres. Upset price, £1 10s., £2, and £3 per acre.

GOULBURN (Suburban Lots).—At Albury, parish of Albury. Lot 38, 4 acres 1 rood 6 perches; lot 39, 4 acres 3 roods 20 perches. Upset price, £3 per acre.

GOULBURN (Town Lots).—Town of Albury, parish of Albury: Lots 40 to 43, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BALRANALD.

County unnamed (Town Lots).—Town of Balranald, parish of Balranald: Lots 1 to 22, 2 roods each. Village of Euston, parish of Euston: Lots 23 to 47, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BENNELONG.

MONTEAGLE (Suburban Lots).—At Muringo, parish of Muringo: Lot 1, 1 acre 1 rood 35 perches; lot 2, 1 acre 20 perches. Upset price, £4 per acre.

HARDEN (Town Lots).—Town of Bennelong, parish of Bennelong: Lot 3, 2 acres; lots 4 to 8, 2 roods each; lot 9, 1 acre; lot 10, 1 acre 2 roods; lots 11 to 14, 1 acre each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

MONTEAGLE (Town Lots).—Village of Muringo, parish of Muringo: Lots 15 to 20, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, CASINO.

ROUS (Town Lots).—Town of Ballina, parish of Brilina: Lot 1, 2 roods 6¼ perches; lot 2, 2 roods 2 perches; lot 3, 1 rood 38¼ perches; lot 4, 1 rood 34 perches; lot 5, 1 rood 29¼ perches; lot 6, 3 roods 12 perches; lot 7, 3 roods 10 perches; lot 8, 2 roods 11 perches; lot 9, 2 roods 1 perch; lot 10, 1 rood 36 perches; lot 11, 1 rood 33 perches; lot 12, 1 rood 27 perches; lot 13, 1 rood 21 perches; lot 14, 1 rood 23 perches; lot 15, 1 rood 31 perches; lot 16, 1 rood 38 perches; lot 17, 2 roods 1 perch; lot 18, 3 roods 3¼ perches; lot 19, 3 roods 32 perches; lot 20 to 24, 2 roods each; lots 25 to 29, 2 roods 6 perches each; lots 30 to 34, 2 roods each; lots 35 to 39, 2 roods 6 perches each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, DALBY.

AUBIGNY (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Dalby, in the northern suburbs of Dalby, on Myall Creek: Lot 1, 20 acres 30 perches; lot 2, 20 acres 1 rood; lot 3, 26 acres; lot 4, 25 acres 3 roods 10 perches; lot 5, 27 acres; lots 6 to 9, 2 acres 2 roods each; lot 10, 5 acres 1 rood 20 perches; lot 11, 8 acres; lot 12, 5 acres 1 rood 30 perches; lot 13, 5 acres. Upset price, £2, £2 10s., and £3 per acre.

AUBIGNY (Town Lots).—Town of Dalby, parish of Dalby: Lots 14 to 16, 2 roods each. Upset price £8 per acre.

On WEDNESDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, ALBURY.

HUME (Town Lots).—Town of Howlong, parish of Howlong: Lots 1 to 40, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, CASINO.

ROUS (Town Lots).—Town of Casino, parish of North Casino: Lots 1 to 45, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, WARWICK.

MERIVALE (Town Lots).—Village of Leyburn, parish of Leyburn: Lots 1 to 36, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follow:—

WESTERN.

Parramatta, Mr. E. Mason
Ryde—Mr. George Pope
Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Portland Head—Mr. W. Abraham
Penrith, Emu, and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. C. Cottrell
Hartley and Bowenfells—Mr. John McLennan
Bathurst, Carcoar, Wellington, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Orange, Cowra, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Mudgee, Ryalstone, Meroo, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala, Turon—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. W. Anthony.

SOUTHERN.

Liverpool—Mr. Ernest Goerts
Campbelltown, Camden, Narellan, and Picton—Messrs. Simpson, Brothers
Appin—Mr. George Joll
Berrima—Mr. Joseph Levy
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Queanbeyan—Mr. James John Wright
Yass, Binnalong, Gunning, and Jugiong—Mr. Thomas Laidlaw
Braidwood—Mr. A. Vider, storekeeper and auctioneer
Gundagai, Tarcutta, and Tumut—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Albury—Mr. Henry Ringwood
Cooma—Mr. Thomas Kelly
Bombala, Eden, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. W. Irwin
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George Forsyth

NORTHERN.

Maitland (East and West). Hinton, Hexham, Dungog, Wollombi, Seaham, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Morpeth—Mr. John Wisdom
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. T. Shone
Raymond Terrace—Mr. Edmund Doherty
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. John Lumley
Muswellbrook, Merton, and Scone—Mr. George Denshire
Murrurundi and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Tamworth—Mr. J. Coghlan
Newcastle—Mr. George Maxted
Brisbane, Ipswich, Warwick, Drayton, and Good's Inn—Mr. Samuel Stevens
Rocky River, Bendemeer—Mr. A. W. Hayles
Gayndah—Mr. A. Walker
Wee Waa—Mr. C. S. Capp
Port Macquarie and Kempsey—Mr. H. Tozer
Clarence River—Mr. H. Alderson
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. R. Hetherington
Wide Bay, Maryborough—Messrs. Dowser and Purser.
Melbourne, Victoria—Gordon and Gotch.
Geelong, ditto—Mr. Thomas Paterson
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch
Launceston—Mr. G. Spicer
Adelaide—Mr. Nathaniel Summers
Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Bowden
Wellington, ditto—Captain Tinley.

STUDY ECONOMY.—The greatest variety of useful and economical cooking stoves, just opened, suitable for cottage or mansion, may be had at the stores of YOUNGER and SON, 51, Pitt-street, Sydney.

JUST RECEIVED, ex MANITOU, a splendid and most useful cooking apparatus, with steam pipes for vapour bath, &c., suitable for any very large establishment. Must be seen to form any idea of its utility. YOUNGER and SON, 51, Pitt-street, Sydney.

EX MANITOU.—Patent churns, white wood (English), for 6, 8, and 10 lbs.; knife cleaners, portable washing coppers, furnishing ironmongery in endless variety. At the stores of YOUNGER and SON, 51, Pitt-street, Sydney.

EMU EGGS, Emu Eggs.—The undersigned is a purchaser of the above. T. E. RUDD, watchmaker, 199, George-street.

BOILED and Raw Oil, and Turps. At HALL and ALDERSON'S, 154, Elizabeth-street, near Park-st.

FOUNTAINS.—The undersigned have just received from Birmingham, a beautiful variety of Fountain Jets, suitable for ornamental gardens. These articles are well worth an early inspection. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO. Messrs. T. S. and CO. have also on hand a few hydraulic rams.

COMPOSITE MOULD CANDLES.—Manufactured by the A. S. W. Company, Dixon-street, Sydney.—The A. S. W. Company's Composite Mould Candles burn without smoke or smell, and as long as Stearine or Sperm Candles, and give as good a light. The price is within one penny per pound of common mould candles. Each six candles are wrapped up separately, with the Company's name on the wrapper. To be had of all respectable grocers. Australian Stearine Works, Dixon-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—Whereas great COMPLAINTS have been made by travellers for me having any connection with the coach leaving Parramatta at 11 o'clock (a.m.) and Penrith at 2 p.m., in consequence of the enormous fares charged by the said coach. This is to acquaint the public that I discountenanced the increase of fare, and have NOW no interest in the said coach, but wish to inform persons travelling between Sydney, Parramatta, and Penrith that my coaches will leave daily (at reduced fares) from the places, and at the hours hereunder specified:—

BOOKING OFFICES.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Branagrove's, Great Britain Hotel, George-street, Sydney, leaves	9 45	...	4 15	5 30
Beatson's, Commercial Hotel, Penrith, leaves	2 0	8 0	2 0	...

Fares by the above coaches, from and to Parramatta and Penrith, 4s. each.

ROBERT ELLIOTT, mail contractor, Penrith, 10th July.

T. A. SALMON, proprietor of the Rose Inn, Penrith, begs to return his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received since his return to the above establishment, and to inform them that his hotel is also a booking-office for the whole of Mr. Elliott's coaches, including the Sydney Penrith, Hartley, and Bathurst mails.

GREGOR M'GREGOR, late of Hartley, begs to inform his country friends and travellers from Sydney to Mudgee, that he has taken the WELCOME INN, at the MIDDLE RIVER (Mudgee Road, near Bowenfels), and has with great care, and with a desire to give satisfaction, laid in a large stock of the very best description of wines, spirits, ales, and porter. He is determined also to do justice to those who may patronise his house by keeping a good table for them, and seeing that their horses are taken proper care of.

Travellers may rely upon it that at the "Welcome Inn" they shall meet with nothing but civility and proper attention, and be supplied with everything of the very best.

Middle River, Mudgee Road, August 8th.

MESSRS. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, 250, Lonsdale-street, East Melbourne, may be consulted daily from eight in the morning till nine at night.

Messrs. Perry and Co's Cordial Balm of Syriacum is employed to renovate the impaired powers of life. Its action is purely balsamic; its powers in re-invigorating the frame, in all cases of nervous debility, and debilities arising from intemperate habits, of whatever kind, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases. To those persons it will be found an invaluable remedy. Sold in bottles, at 11s. and 33s. each, and £5 cases.

Perry's Purifying Pills cure all skin eruptions and impurities of the blood. Price 2s. 6d. and 11s. per box.

Letters immediately answered.

LAVERS and CO.'S GINGER WINE and CORDIALS.—J. V. LAVERS and CO. beg to acquaint the public, they have just received a certificate signed by the President of the Paris Exhibition, Prince NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, in favour of Mr. J. V. Lavers, for wine sent to that Exhibition, and which was there classed as No. 11. The prices are the same for this article and all other cordials of their manufacture, as have been previously charged, and the quality of each has improved since the article above alluded to was manufactured.

J. V. and Co. will feel obliged if any party taking an interest in colonial productions, will call and inspect the abovementioned certificate.

J. V. LAVERS and CO., cordial manufacturers, George-street.

NOTICE.—M. M'CAW and Another beg to inform their friends and the public that on and after the 15th day of July next ensuing, they shall discontinue to enforce or to make a condition of sale of the charge usually known at horse sales as "indemnity." They will, however, continue to give indemnity receipts by special agreement (according to risk) to those who may wish to secure themselves against loss.

M. M'Caw and Another hope by this course to very much enhance the value of stock to vendors, and consequently to receive corresponding support. Sales daily, as usual. Commission on sales, 5 per cent. Country correspondents duly attended to, and carefully advised of the state of the markets.

Cash advances made on stock consigned to them for sale, if required.

BANK POST BILLS at Six or Twelve Months' Date with interest added, at the rate of 3 or 4 per cent per annum, according to the currency, may be had in such even sums as required, from £5 and upwards, on application at the Australian Joint Stock Bank.—EDWARD WRENCH, general manager. 15th May, 1857.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—Piles may always be cured by the timely use of Holloway's Ointment, and all fistulas readily yield to this invaluable preparation. Its healing properties are proverbial in all parts of the world, and it is used in all the great surgical institutions of Continental Europe, as well as in the hospitals of Sydney, Melbourne, and other Australian towns and settlements, as the only reliable and unfailing specific for wounds, ulcers, dropsical swellings, cancer, tumors, and eruptive maladies. The Pills are prescribed by eminent medical practitioners as the most efficacious remedy for indigestion, liver complaint, and disorders of the bowels. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY WITH INDIGESTION.—Copy of a letter from Miss Isabella Bowse, of King Edward's-street, Grimsby, dated July 27th, 1854. "To Professor Holloway. —Sir,—With gratitude I am enabled to testify to the wonderful virtues your pills possess, having myself derived considerable benefit from using them. For twelve months I was a severe sufferer with general debility, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all the attendant evils of a generally deranged sytem. I had repeated advice and all sorts of medicines; but did not derive any benefit from the same. At last I was recommended to try your pills, and after using them a short time I was perfectly cured, and now enjoy the best of health. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully, ISABELLA BOWSE. N.B.—The truth of this statement can be attested by George Croft, druggist, Grimsby.

DISEASED LIVER OF NINE YEARS' STANDING CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Henry Gamp, Esq., of Pooma, East India, dated 9th March, 1855.

To Professor Holloway,—Sir,—My wife was for several years a severe sufferer from diseases of the liver and digestive organs. Our medical attendant assured me that he could not do anything to relieve her sufferings, and it was not possible for her to survive many months. This announcement caused me the greatest alarm, and having heard of the efficacy of your pills in similar cases, I determined upon giving them a fair trial. I did so, and after she had continued them for a few weeks, she was perfectly cured—to the astonishment of all her friends, and to my unfeigned own delight and surprise. I shall be happy to recommend your articles on all occasions to my friends.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

[E. I. (Signed) HENRY GAMP.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Billious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility, Stone, and	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic-Doloreux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fever of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from whatever
Indigestion	cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the establishments of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maidenlane, New York; also, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. each box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

And sold wholesale by the Agent'

JOHN BIRRELL, 47, King-street, Sydney.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND POTATOES, on SALE in quantities to suit private families, at the stores of Messrs. GEORGE MOCATTA and CO., next to Joy and Co.'s, Circular Quay.

PRIME SEED POTATOES, in any quantity. The quality of these is undeniable, and they can be strongly recommended. GEORGE MOCATTA and CO, opposite How, Walker, and Co.'s, Circular Quay.

COALS, CHARCOAL, Steam-sawn Firewood, at Walker's Wharf, Fort-street. Orders by post executed. Shipping supplied. Address to the Wharfinger. H. MOON.

POTATOES.—Seed and Eating Potatoes (fine quality), at J. SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO MANURE.—Agriculturists Market Gardeners, and others, are reminded that this celebrated manure, so generally used and appreciated in Great Britain, on the Continent of Europe, and in America, can only be procured from the undersigned. In order to induce a more general use of this valuable manure in this colony, the price is reduced to £14 per ton for small quantities, and £13 per ton for five tons and upwards. Manures, under the name of guano, have been offered at lower rates, but farmers should satisfy themselves of the comparative value. Peruvian Guano is procured from the Chincha Islands, where it never rains, while that procured in rainy latitudes, such as Bolivia, and any part of the Australian coast, is almost worthless, because the rain washes away the ammonia and other valuable ingredients of an efficient manure. H. SELWYN SMITH, agent, at Messrs. Montefiore and Murphy's, Exchange Buildings.

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Rose Water, from Yemen, Arabia, in glass bottles, 2 gallons each. Also, grass cloth, bleached and unbleached; Turkish towels, &c. JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

PALING.—PALING (6 feet), 15s. per hundred, just landed, at SHOOBERT'S Wharf, Sussex-street.

CHOCOLATE.—Just received from Ibled, Frere, and Co., Paris, a small parcel of their superior French Chocolate, being the finest qualities manufactured. SMITH, PEATE, and CO., 113 and 115, George-street.

SMITH, PEATE, and CO. have just landed, and on SALE—
Finest figs, in drums and boxes
Sultana and muscatel raisins
Normandy pippins, French plums
Jordan and soft shell almonds
West India arrowroot, &c., &c.
113 and 115, George-street.

YORK HAMS and Wiltshire Bacon, really fine, at SMITH, PEATE, and CO.'S, opposite Bank of Australasia.

NORTH WILTS, Cheddar, and Port Cooper Cheese, in fine condition. SMITH, PEATE, and CO., 113 and 115, George-street.

PONY for SALE, the handsomest and finest goer in Sydney. Also, a first-rate Phaeton Horse, both warranted perfectly quiet. For particulars, apply at No. 3, Bligh-street.

ALES.—A new brand, "Marrians'," of superior quality, to be regularly imported, and well worthy of trial, on SALE. Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

ELLIOTT'S PURE SAGO FLOUR, prepared expressly for children and invalids. It affords more nourishment than any other description of farinaceous food, and will agree with the most delicate stomach. Sold wholesale and retail by ELLIOTT, 107, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

HOBART TOWN Jams, on SALE, in any quantity, by JOHN WATKINS, Margaret-street.

COALS.—Newcastle and Wollongong Walls End Coals, delivered from the Phœnix Wharf at 40s. per ton in Sydney; and 45s. per ton at the Wharf, Parramatta.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Country glue
Fine ditto
Gold leaf
Gold bronze
Iron chimney pieces
L. SHARWOOD and CO., Wynyard-square.

TO PRINTERS.—L. SHARWOOD and CO.'S new price list of presses, type, and materials, is now ready.

TO PRINTERS.—L. SHARWOOD and CO.'S Catalogue of second-hand type is now ready.

TO PRINTERS.—Fresh arrivals, embracing all the novelties in the trade. L. SHARWOOD and CO.

FRENCH-POLISHING.—New and second hand furniture polished in the best style. G. WOOD, 104, Castlereagh-street.

MAIZE THRASHERS.—will thrash 150 to 200 bushels a day. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-st.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Dunphy and Co., in perfect condition, ex Aloe, on SALE, by RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO.

LIME, LIME, LIME.—Superior kiln-burned, screened Lime. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

BEST Newcastle Screened COALS. FIREWOOD, in short billets. E I. BLAXLAND. Albion Wharf.

COALS, COALS, COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals, at J. SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

SALT! SALT! the cheapest lot of coarse salt in town at VIAL D'ARAM, MILLIERE and CO., Circular Wharf.

COALS.—Genuine A. A. Company's Coals, guaranteed 2240 lbs. to the ton. Families supplied in any quantity. A. A. Company's Wharf, Miller's Point. DUGUID and MASON.

FOR SALE, ex Elwood Walter, English curled hair 1s. 2d. per lb.
Curled hair mattresses, made to order, in best linen ticks, 1s. 9d. per lb.
Hair seating, from 16 to 39 inch, from 2s. upwards.
Money lent, at 5 per cent. One hundred pounds, or more, 2½ per cent.
At J. BENSON'S pawn office, 158, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned
Iron ploughs, moulds and wings
Milner's holdfast fireproof safes
Newcastle grindstones
Cut, lath, and patent shingle nails
Galvanised iron buckets
Ground dusters, sash tools, and general brushware
Every description of ironmongery.
JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.

TO CONNOISSEURS OF WINE.—The undersigned invite inspection of their choice stock of Wines, consisting of curious old port; south-side Madeira; Amontillado, and other dry sherries, one, two, and three dozen cases—pints and quarts. JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.—Baltic Flooring Boards, inch, grooved and tongued, superior to American, and equal to pitch pine, of equal widths and lengths. W. FAIRFAX and SON, are manufacturing Baltic Boards in a very superior manner, and are prepared to take orders to any extent. Steam Mills, Woolloomooloo Bay.

TIMBER YARD, CIRCULAR QUAY.—
20,000 feet 1 inch clear pine
50,000 ditto tongued and grooved flooring boards
50,000 ditto Baltic red deals and battens
30,000 ditto cedar, all thicknesses
50,000 ditto Oregon and Baltic scantling
50,000 ditto hardwood joist and scantling
1,000 panel and sash doors, and glazed sashes
French doors, pickets, laths, weatherboards, slating battens, skirting boards, architraves, mouldings, &c.
W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

12,000 FEET Bird's Eye MAPLE, OAK and ASH, for coach and cabinet makers, BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

80,000 FEET 1 in. and 1½ in. Pitch Pine, T. and G. Flooring BOARDS. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

1200 DOORS and SASHES; Cedar any thickness. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

25,000 FEET Rough Baltic BOARDS. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

28,000 BEST Bangor SLATES, Pine and H. W. Battens. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

50,000 FEET Shelving BOARDS, planed both sides. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

300 CASKS best Roman Cement, Paints, Tar, and Pitch. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

70,000 HOBART TOWN and Forest Oak Shingles. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

500 AMERICAN OARS, 10ft., 11ft., 12ft., 13ft. lengths and upwards. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

LEAD.—3, 4, and 5 lb. Lead, very low price. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

20,000 FEET Battens, Lining, and Weatherboards. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

50,000 PALINGS, 5 feet, Hobart Town Shingles. GOODLET and Co., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

30,000 FEET Baltic and Pitch Pine Flooring. GOODLET and CO., Victoria Saw Mills, and 6, Parramatta-street.

MASONS' MALLETS, Plaster of Paris, Laths, and Ladders. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

50,000 FEET, 11 x 3 and 9 x 3, Baltic Deals, solid and cut to order. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street.

3000 DOORS, and Glazed Windows, very cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

30,000 FEET Carpenters' Clear Pine, 2, 1½, and 1¼ inch thick. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

SLATES.—Best Bangor slates, 24 x 14, 24 x 12, and 20 x 10 deal battens, &c. GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine-st.

SHEET ZINC, Nos. 9 and 10, on SALE by C. F. EDWARDS, 427, George-street South.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—Best Staffordshire Iron £16 per ton cash. C. F. EDWARDS, 427, George-st. South.

THE BEST PROPERTY IN SYDNEY.—The undersigned has been instructed by Mr. GEORGE SMITH, who is about to proceed to England, to SELL, and he is now prepared to treat with purchasers privately for the sale of all that magnificent property at the corner of George, Market, and York streets, occupied by Paisey and Fryer, the Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Etherington, and others. Also all those premises at the corner of Bathurst and Castlereagh streets, including that splendid cottage, at present occupied by Mrs. C. Smith. And also land at Parramatta, Jervis Bay, and the Hunter River. They will be sold either separately or in one. GEORGE W. GRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

WATER-SIDE ALLOTMENTS, near the Waterview Bay Dry Dock, for Sale, cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD, 211, George-street.

ASH OARS, 12 feet to 24 feet, Hickory plank, ½ inch ash, &c. Victoria Saw Mills, foot of Erskine-street.

BUCKLEY'S Superior Floorcloth, ex Ellwood Walter. —On SALE, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, a large assortment of Buckley's superior floorcloth, all choice patterns, warranted sound and best quality, 4s. 6d. per yard. W. G. and A. MOORE, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-st.

SALES BY AUCTION.

14 Casks of Cocoanut Oil.
For Sale, THIS DAY.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th of August, at 11 o'clock,
14 casks of cocoanut oil, contains 3474 gallons, now on Brodie and Craig's wharf. Sample at Rooms.
Terms cash.
☞ The first lot to be offered.

Selected Expressly for this Market.
Superior Pen and Pocket Cutlery.
Steel Scissors, Ladies' Steel Frame Bags
Portemonnaies, Spectacles, Opera Masks
Pocket Books, Children's hair Brushes
Side Combs, Fancy Goods, &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2, 3, and 4 blade buckhorn penknives
2, 3, and 4 ditto stag pocketknives
2, 3, and 4 ditto pearl pen ditto
2, 3, and 4 ditto ditto pocket ditto
2, 3, and 4 ditto ivory pen and pocket ditto
1 and 2 ditto castrating knives, with corkscrew
1 and 2 ditto pruning knives
Sportman's knives, with instruments
Desk knives, &c.
Ladies' best finished steel scissors
Ditto ditto ditto, in cases
Barber's, draper's, nail, dressing case, cutting out
Button-hole, horse clipping ditto ditto
Gents' nail knives, with file
100, 66, and 33 feet measuring tapes
Invoice clocks, magnum bonum pens
Blue steel spectacles
German steel ditto
Turnpin ditto
Eye preservers
Ladies' steel frame bags
Portemonnaies
Opera masks
Baby hair brushes
Shell side combs
Pocketbooks
Indiarubber gum rings
Superior hair brushes
Braid combs
Ivory ditto
Card cases, opera glasses, and crochet cases.
Terms at sale.

Boxes of Tin Plates and assorted Holloware,

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of tin plates, superior make, comprising IC, IX, and IXX
A small assortment of holloware, consisting of saucepans, kettles, and oval boilers
5 cwt. of zinc
A quantity of galvanised iron guttering.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ganymede, damaged by sea water.
14 Bundles Round and Oval Bright and Tinned Frying Pans.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
RF&Co. in oblong.
4188-4192, 4198—
5 bundles round tinned frying pans, No. 3 to 8, much damaged
4199-4003—
4 ditto oval bright ditto, No. 5 to 8, ditto
4190-4193, 4196—
4 ditto round tinned ditto, No. 3 to 8, slightly ditto
4197—1 ditto round bright ditto, 5 and 6, ditto
4202—1 ditto oval bright ditto, 6, ditto
Say 30 dozen: 11 slightly, and 19 much damaged.
Terms, cash.

Scotch Ploughs and Harrows.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A few ploughs and harrows, by first-rate makers in Scotland, to close a shipment.
Terms at sale.

Choice Fruit Trees.
To Owners of Orchards, Gardeners, and Parties Requiring a Good Selection of the Finest Apples.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George street, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A choice selection of apple trees, comprising
Redstreak pearmain
Red cluster
Parry's pearmain
Golden nonpareil
Scarlet ditto
Nonsuch
Ribstone pippins
Red streak
Hawthornden
Golden pippin
Winter pearmain
Golden russet.
Terms, cash.

Seed Potatoes.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On Macnamara, Son, and Co.'s Wharf,
20 tons Brown's River potatoes.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

Waverley Heights House.
Preliminary.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been instructed by Mr. Vickery, of Waverley, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 20th of August, at 11 o'clock,
A verandah cottage, containing nine rooms, including kitchen and servants' rooms, beautifully situated on the side of the hill, near his own residence, together with a large block of land surrounding the cottage, extending to the summit of the hill, which commands a very extensive view of the coasts to the northward and southward, limited on the westward by the Blue Mountain Range, and on the east by the horizon.
The house is weatherboarded, plastered, and shingled, and has proved perfectly tight during the severe trials from the recent storms.
Stoves and cupboards in the two best rooms.
A large plan on view at the Mart.
Terms at sale.

The Iron Screw Steamer WILLIAM DENNY, for positive and unreserved Sale, for the benefit of whom it may concern, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of August.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from Captain Mailler to sell by public auction, to the highest bidder, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of August, at 11 o'clock precisely,
☞ The first lot to be offered,
The well-known iron screw steam ship WILLIAM DENNY, as she now lies aground near the North Cape, New Zealand; with all her boats, masts, spars, sails, anchors, chains, &c., &c., and a very full and complete inventory of stores, comprising every requisite for a first-class sea-going steamer.
The WILLIAM DENNY is 596 tons register; built of iron in 1853: engines two of the nominal power of 100-horse power, collectively, working up to 200-horse power, made by Tulloch and Denny, of Dumbarton. She is lying with her bow high out of the water on a beach, but has always 12 feet under stern at low water, and is protected from almost all winds. At the time of leaving her she had received little or no visible damage except from a small conical rock through her bottom forward.
With the vessel will be sold about 200 water casks, two 10-ton butts, and false decks, all being intended for use in assisting to float the vessel off, but as sufficient mechanical appliances could not be obtained at Auckland, the design has been abandoned, and therefore the whole will now be sold in one lot for the benefit of whom it may concern.
It is satisfactory to know that sufficient assistance has been offered in Sydney—and an offer made by a thoroughly competent engineer—to raise, repair, and make the ship perfectly ready for sea at a very small cost, as compared with the value of the vessel when such work shall have been duly performed.
A plan of the bay where the steamer is lying, a copy of the captain's report of the state of the vessel, and an inventory of her stores, can be seen at the Auction Mart, where conditions of sale and further particulars may be learned.
Terms at sale.

To Hay Dealers, Corn Factors, Livery Stable Keepers, and others.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On Macnamara, Son, and Co.'s Wharf,
Ex Favourite, now landing,
25 tons best Hobart Town hydraulic-pressed oaten hay.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1496661

FRIDAY, 14th August.
To Builders, Decorators, Painters, &c., &c.
Room Papers.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock.
An assortment of very superior room papers, including
Varnish papers
Ditto borders
Marble papers
Oaks
Seasons
Summer
Brackets
Vases
Royal arms
Portraits
Landscapes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 14th August, 1857.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.
Oilmen's Stores, Groceries
Soda Ash, Candles, Teas
Cheese Butter, Oatmeal, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, 14th August, at 11 o'clock,
60 cases Clayton and Co's quart pickles
60 cases Clayton and Co's pint pickles
37 cases Clayton and Co's mustards
16 cases sardines, ½ lbs.
28 tons soda ash
157 boxes sperm candles
3 chests Solazzi juice
4 half-tierces tobacco
48 chests H. S. tea
13 cases cheese
29 kegs butter
40 barrels oatmeal, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, 15th August.

Unclaimed Goods on account and risk of former purchasers, who have failed to comply with terms and conditions of sales.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
At risk of Mr. W. Rogers, King-street,
2000 thick B. L. envelopes
4250 ditto ditto ditto
2 coats
6 dozen white shirts.
At risk of Mr. J. Ford, Pitt-street.
36 broom heads
12 hand brushes
12 broom heads,
And a quantity of assorted perfumery.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 15th August.
Sundries, to clear out premises.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, 15th August, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of sundries, to clear out, viz.,
Dressing cases, razors strops
Tooth powder, ale glasses
Goblets, brushware
Crockeryware, perfumery
Revolver pistols, Adams and Dean
Pocket and case pistols
Papier mache ware
Paintings and engravings
Picture frames, window blinds
Cut decanters, finger glasses, &c.
Terms, cash.

☞ TUESDAY'S Usual Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 18th instant.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
Thirty-nine Packages Drapery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
39 bales and cases drapery
Grey domestics
Twill sheetings
68 and 72 inch sheetings
White counterpanes
Blue stripe shirts
Roll linings
Merino shirts
Merino drawers
Men's half-hose
Women's W. C. hose
Horrock's longcloths
Gambroons
9-8 prints
Stays
Cotton tick
Blankets
Blue serge shirts
Cashmere shawls
Artificial flowers
Panama hats
Leghorn hats
Print dresses
Towelling
Rugs and carpets
Damasks
Braces
Table covers
Table damasks
Millinery, &c.
Terms at sale.

☞ TUESDAY'S Usual Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 18th instant.
To Tailors
Drapers
Clothiers, &c.
Cases Clothing, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Cases superior clothing, &c.
White shirts
Regatta shirts
Waterproof coats
Bedford cords
Moleskin trousers
Doeskin trousers
Chesterfield coats
Whitney sacs
Frock coats
Boys' and youths' clothing
Felt hats
Pilot trousers
Black doe trousers
Black vests
Shooting coats
Alpaca ditto
Paletots
Silk vests, &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 20th August, 1857.

Damaged School Books.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Elwood Walter, ——, from London.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on THURSDAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock,
S & K in triangle, 122 outside—1 case, containing
40 dozen Mavor's spellings
80 dozen children's school books
All more or less damaged by sea-water.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 20th August.

11 Cases Books
9 Cases Stationery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on THURSDAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock,
21 cases books and stationery, &c.
BOOKS.
Comprising amongst many others
Schoolbooks, in great variety
Alison's History of Europe
Laurie's Interest Tables
M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary
De Quincey's Works
Warren's Works
Bulwer's Works
Johnston's Chemistry of Common Life
Illustrated Shakespeare
Lever's Works
Family and Pocket Bibles
Quarterly Reviews, half-russia.
☞ Together with a great variety of miscellaneous literature.

STATIONERY.
Playing cards
Steel pens
Day books, ledgers, &c.
De la Rue's cabinets
Musical boxes
Engravings
Portfolios, pocketbooks
Portemonnaies, copybooks.
☞ Together with a large assortment of first-class stationery.
Terms at sale.
Catalogues of the books will be ready the day previous to the sale.

NOTICE TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.—CHATTO and HUGHES inform the Trade that their Sale of Books and Stationery, advertised for this day is unavoidably postponed in consequence of the goods not being all landed.

First Sale of Spring Goods.
Notice to Boot and Shoe Buyers.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform the trade, country buyers, shippers, and others, that they have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their warehouse, on MONDAY, the 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
The choicest, largest, and best assorted invoices of boots and shoes seen in the colony, embracing as they do the first manufacturers in the world, viz., Bostock, Hoppe, Davies and Son, Homan and Co., &c; the principal portion being spring goods, and peculiarly suitable for the requirements of the trade in shapes and sizes; the whole of which will positively be sold as usual, without the least reserve.
Particulars as follows:—
Gents' best light calf wellingtons, bevels
Ditto ditto ditto, square edge
Ditto ditto patent wellingtons, bevel edges
Ditto ditto ditto prince george boots
Ditto ditto light calf short wellingtons
Ditto ditto short ditto ditto, bradded
Ditto ditto light calf wellington's, pegged
Ditto ditto prince george boots, ditto
Ditto ditto patent calf boots, kid tops, elastic sides
Ditto ditto calf goloshed boots, memel tops, ditto
Ditto ditto patent emperors, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto goloshed, cloth tops, elastic sides
Ditto enamelled hide shooting boots
Ditto patent calf shoes, eyelets
Ditto calf oxford ditto
Ditto best light calf cossacks
Ditto enamelled napoleons
Ditto grained ditto, clump soles
Ditto brussels and buff morning slippers
Ditto grained shooting boots
Ladies' black cashmere boots, elastic sides
Ditto ditto adelaide boots, B.B.
Ditto cloth boots, patent goloshed
Ditto ditto enamel ditto
Ditto kid top balmoral boots, military heels
Ditto ditto adelaide ditto, patent goloshed
Ditto best patent calf shoes, B.B.
Ditto ditto black and bronze kid shoes
Ditto ditto enamel seal shoes, welts
Ditto coloured satteen adelaide boots
Ditto French lasting ditto ditto
Ditto best patent calf brighton shoes
Ditto black lasting shoes, elastic sandles
Ditto velvet and venetian morning slippers
Women's leather lace boots. eyelets
Girls' black and coloured cashmere boots, 6-9, 10-13
Ditto black ditto ditto, 6-9, 10-13
Ditto cloth boots, patent goloshed, 6-9, 10-13
Ditto ditto cordovan, ditto, 6-9, 10-13
Ditto cordovan shoes, 10-13
Ditto patent calf shoes, straps, 10-13
Children's cashmere boots, 2-5, 6-9
Ditto patent calf strap shoes, 2-9
Ditto cordovan strap shoes, pumps, 2-5, 6-9
Ditto black and coloured kid strap shoes, 2-5
Ditto coloured kid balmoral, 2-5
Ditto cordovan lace boots, 2-5, 6-9
Ditto coloured morocco strap shoes, 2-5
Youths' and boys' prince george boots, 1-4, 10-13
Ditto ditto light calf cossacks, 10-4
Ditto ditto kip ditto, 10-4
Ditto ditto ditto lace boots, 10-13
Men's stout kip cossacks, sprigged
Ditto grain knee boots
Ditto kip watertight boots
Ditto ditto lace boots
Ditto American pegged boots.
Terms, liberal.
N.B.—Please note the day of sale — MONDAY, 17th August.
W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers, &c., Pitt and O'Connell streets.

The Entire Cargo of the Revely, from New York.

Grand Auction Sale.
FRIDAY, 14th August, Walker's Wharf, George-street, North.
Viz.:—Tubs and Buckets, Baltimore Wood, and Cane-seated Chairs, Cradles; Clothes Baskets; Scales; Hay Presses, Corn Mills, Wheat Mills, Chaff Cutters, Winnowing Machines, Thrashers, Corn-shellers; Trotting Gigs, Spider Carriages; Bright Varnish, Rosin, Pitch; Wash Boards, painted oak keelers, Axes, Axe Handles, Picks and Pick Handles; Corn Brooms, wired; Grindstones; Timber, assorted; &c., &c., &c.

MESSRS. W DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the consignees, Messrs Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., to sell by auction, at Walker's Wharf, THIS DAY, the 14th of August,
The entire cargo of the Revely, from New York, in the following order, viz.,
At 10 o'clock precisely,
7 Ingersoll's improved hay presses and extra irons
6 carriages and harness
6 trotting gigs
6 spider carriages
10 platform scales, on wheels
2 ditto, drop lever and wheels
2 three-ton hay or depot scales
3 six-ton ditto ditto ditto
100 American cooking stoves, assorted sizes and makes
30 dozen Washington cane seat chairs, ornamented
25 ditto Baltimore ditto
25 ditto Lafayette ditto
20 ditto ball-top Grecian ornamented
5 ditto ditto ditto, striped
5 ditto ditto ditto, rosewood
10 ditto ditto bird's-eye maple stained
10 ditto ditto ditto, white
10 dozen Baltimore rocking-chairs
25 ditto Fillmore imitation rosewood ditto
15 ditto ditto bird's-eye maple stained
50 ditto Baltimore wood seat chairs
50 ditto extra ditto ditto
50 ditto Washington ditto ditto
50 barrels bright varnish
50 Nova Scotia grindstones
100 dozen long-handled shovels
100 dozen short-handled ditto
50 ditto Collins' picks
50 ditto Simmons' ditto
100 ditto axes, assorted
10 cases patent clothes pegs, spiral spring
100 dozen three-hooped painted pails
50 nests painted tubs
38 ditto varnished keelers
100 ditto open willow baskets
50 ditto covered willow baskets
60 ditto clothes baskets
20 ditto square ditto
20 ditto oval ditto
100 dozen brooms, assorted
50 ditto wash boards
9 cases axe handles
6 ditto pick handles
500 boxes Allan, Hay, and Co.'s star soap, &c., &c.
50 cases preserved salmon
70 ditto raspberry syrup
100 ditto Stoughton bitters
150 ditto Moselle wine
75 bales American hops
10 hogsheads shoulders
20 ditto hams
20 cases No. 2 Manila cigars
At 12 o'clock,
500 barrels Richmond City Mills "Haxall" flour—the freshest and newest in the market.
20 tons Chilian flour.
LUNCH at half-past 1 o'clock.
At quarter-past 12,
17,000 pitch pine tongued and grooved boards, planed one side, 1¼ inches
10,000 feet one-inch ditto
10,000 one-inch Norway pine boards, tongued and grooved, planed one side
20,000 feet one-inch clear tongued and grooved boards, planed one side, good wide widths
25,000 feet one-inch carpenters' clear boards, planed one side and edges
10,000 feet superior Georgia pine, tongued and grooved, 1¼ inches
19,000 ditto superior shelving boards, planed sides and edges
14,000 ditto clear partition boards, tongued and grooved
13,000 ditto super ½ inch ceiling boards
10,000 ditto coachmaker's lumber
17,000 ditto hard red pine scantling
10,000 ditto superior pitch pine weatherboards
7,000 ditto clear white pine weatherboards
13,000 ditto pitch planking, very superior
15,000 ditto superior joists, assorted
10,000 superior wide coffin boards
50,000 masons' laths
30,000 pine battens
100 doors, moulded one and both sides
100 sashes, assorted
Pickets
100 barrels bright amber rosin
50 barrels bright varnish
100 ash oars
100 capstan bars, &c., &c., &c.
The undersigned deem it unnecessary to offer many remarks about the above superior cargo, and would refrain from doing so entirely, but they are desirous to impress upon intending purchasers the fact that the whole will positively be sold at the best obtainable price. Under these circumstances, they can consistently and very strongly urge the undivided attention of millers, bakers, speculators, ironmongers, timber merchants, shippers, furniture dealers, undertakers, farmers, coachmakers, boat builders, shipwrights, and others interested, and to assure them that no cargo ever yet offered in the colony would bear a more critical and searching inspection, and will positively be sold without the least reserve.
Terms very liberal.
W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers.

ORDER OF SALE for the Cargo of the Revely, THIS DAY, 14th August,
At 10 o'clock prompt,
At the Stores of Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, Walker's Wharf.
Farming and agricultural implements
Ironmongery, woodware, chairs
Hardware, groceries, cigars, &c.
At 12 o'clock prompt.
500 barrels Gallego flour.
At quarter-past 12 o'clock.
The only lot of American timber in first hands.

☞ Yankee Notions, Yankee Notions. ☜
Auction Sale, THIS MORNING.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to remind the public of their extensive and varied sale, THIS DAY, at Walker's Wharf, of the above goods, just landed, ex Revely, from New York, and to request punctual attendance. 10 o'clock prompt.
W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers.

THE CARGO of the Revely, from New York.—Notice to Agriculturists, Ironmongers, Furniture Dealers, Storekeepers, &c. For Auction Sale, THIS DAY.
Agricultural implements
Scales
Stoves
Carriages, waggons
Chairs, in great variety
Baskets, brooms
Tubs, buckets
Picks, axes
Pick and axe handles.
At Walker's Wharf, 10 o'clock prompt.
W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers.

To Millers, Bakers, Storekeepers, Wine Merchants, Tobacconists and Provision Dealers.
Richmond City Mills Haxall Flour
Prime Fresh Chilian Flour
Star Soap, Preserved Salmon
Syrups, Bitters, Moselle Wine
Hams, Hops, and No. 2 Manila Cigars.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. beg to call special attention to their sale of the above THIS DAY, at Walker's Wharf.
Entirely without reserve.

Timber, Timber, Timber.
☞ Highly Important.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Country Buyers, and others.
American Timber.
Ex Revely.
The only Lot in First Hands.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. wish to call the particular attention of all parties interested in the timber trade to their sale of this unrivalled cargo, it having been selected by the most competent judges expressly for this market.
Walker's Wharf, THIS DAY.

W. P. Staves.
To Coopers, Boat Builders, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., Walker's Wharf, THIS DAY (Friday), at 4 o'clock prompt,
5000 white pine staves, a very superior article (1200 to the 1000), and well worthy the attention of the trade.
Terms, liberal.

FRIDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A batch of fine young horses, from Kiama, all thoroughly broken
A really magnificent bay draught gelding
A handsome bay cob
Several good hackneys
35 other horses.

Kiama-bred Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. John M'Mahon, mail contractor, Kiama, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An exceedingly fine lot of serviceable young horses, now en route from Kiama. They are, as usual, thoroughly broken, and fit for immediate use.
M'Mahon's horses have borne a deservedly high character for many years past, and the present lot will be found on inspection in no way inferior to former lots.

Draught Colts.
In the Cattle Market Yards.

BURT and CO. are instructed by David Bell, Esq., Retreat, Camden, to sell by auction, in the Cattle Market Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
A batch of about 15 exceedingly fine colts, just arrived from the south country. They are all weighty strong horses, suited for draught work.

Splendid Draught Horse.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
A very splendid draft gelding, just arrived with Mr. M'Mahon's lot from Kiama. He is, without exception, the finest horse shown in Sydney this year.

Noted Trotting Horse
Gig and Harness.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Mr. Joshua Hutchinson's noted bay trotting horse, one of the best harness horses in Sydney
A very excellent Dennett gig, and
Set of silver mounted harness.

Stock in Trade of the Edinburgh Mews.
Horses
Dog Carts
Gigs
Four-in-hand Drag
Saddlery
Harness, &c.

BURT and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Smith and Pattrick, on account of Mr. George Smith's contemplated visit to Europe, to sell by auction, on the premises, Edinburgh Mews, corner of Bathurst and Pitt streets, on MONDAY next, 17th instant, at 2 o'clock,
The whole of the horses, carriages, stock in trade, &c., comprising
Seven capital horses, all broken to saddle and harness. Amongst them are some really excellent gig horses, a lady's hackney, and Mr. Smith's own hackney, Samson
A new sporting drag, to carry eight persons, with patent drag, swingle bars, &c., complete
A handsome four wheel dogcart
3 new gigs
Break gig
Trotting gig
2 Thrupp's dog carts (new)
3 second hand dog carts
Trial dray and weights
2 sets carriage harness
2 ditto gig ditto
Lot of ditto
Cart ditto
Saddles, bridles
Horse clothing
Brushes, stable utensils
300 bushels maize
23 tons oaten hay.
The whole of the above now on view.

Clearing Out Sale.

AT THE MART, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, the Messrs. MOORE will sell by auction,
Musical boxes, cornopean; papier mache goods; gold and silver watches, jewellery; plated ware; fire-arms; wearing apparel; books; oil paintings; cutlery; looking glasses; and sundries.
Terms, cash.

To Builders and others.
Ship Fittings.

THE MESSRS. MOORE have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of a ship's fittings, consisting of
Deal boards
Scantling, &c., &c.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

25 Cases Sulphuric Acid
19 Kegs Carbonate of Soda
2 Casks Jugs and Teapots.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
25 cases sulphuric acid
19 kegs carbonate of soda
2 casks jugs and teapots.
Terms, cash.

Superior Household Furniture, &c.
The Property of a gentleman leaving the Colony.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of superior household furniture, the property of a bachelor leaving the colony.
Terms, cash.

Earthenware and China.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 12th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Forty packages earthenware, comprising
White gold toilet sets
White chambers
Willow plates and dishes
Toilet sets
Jugs, mugs, and bowls
Vegetable dishes
Mulberry and flowing cups and saucers
Teapots, sugars, and creams
Toy plates, chair pans, &c.
Terms at sale.

☞ FRIDAY next, August 14, 1857.

On Account of whom it may Concern.
Ex Manitou, Honeywell, master, from London.
Damaged by Seawater.

13 Packages Davies and Son's Boots and Shoes.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 14, 1857, at half-past 10 o'clock, precisely,
13 packages boots and shoes,
AI
No. 265—36 pairs gents' light calf wellingtons
272—36 ditto ditto best half dress prince's boots
277—36 ditto ditto ditto
300—50 ditto men's kip blucher boots
308—50 ditto women's calf lace boots
310—50 ditto ditto ditto
315—146—48 pairs ladies' best cashmere boots, elastic side
147—48 ditto ditto ditto, military heels
316—148—48 ditto kid top boots, elastic sides
149—48 ditto ditto ditto, plain
325—166—48 ditto colored cashmere boots, elastic sides
167—48 ditto ditto ditto, patent fronts
333—182—72 ditto girls' cordovan boots, welts
183—72 ditto ditto grain ditto, ditto
336—188—72 ditto children's cloth boots, elastic sides, welts
189—72 ditto ditto ditto
340—196—72 ditto children's cordovan boots, welts
197—72 ditto ditto grain ditto
346—208—72 ditto women's Berlin slippers
209—72 ditto ditto Margate ditto.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

☞ MONDAY, August 17th, 1857.

To Publicans and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions, to sell by auction, on the premises, Nelson Hotel, Castlereagh-street, on MONDAY next, August 17th, 1857, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.
License, bar fittings, furniture, all complete.
☞ The house is well situated, and doing a good business from a country connexion. The only reason for the present proprietor leaving is urgent business calling him to a distant part of the interior.

MONDAY, the 17th August.

Sale unavoidably postponed until MONDAY, 17th of August, in consequence of very large sales of other properties, extending throughout the day, precluding the possibility of the Dwellings at Surry Hills being put up.

Surry Hills.
Brick-built House in Riley-street; and Cottage in Bellevue-street, off Campbell-street.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 262, George-street, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, precisely,
LOT 1.—A well-finished BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, in Riley-street, Surry Hills, containing two rooms on ground-floor, 12 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft. 9 in.; kitchen and cellar below, and two rooms on first floor, 14 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft. 9 in.; with verandah and small garden at back.—Now occupied by Mr. T. C. Baker.—16 feet frontage by 70 feet depth, and side entrance by passage from Riley-street, lying between Graham and Dorcy's properties.
LOT 2.—A COTTAGE in Bellevue-street, off Campbell-street, containing sitting-room, bedroom, kitchen, and attic; with verandah in front, a shed at back, well of water, and yard. 25 ft. 6 in. frontage by 100 feet depth, with back entrance from a lane.
The above are good properties, in a favourite part of the city, where houses are always in request.
Terms, for lot 1.—25 per cent. cash deposit, the residue by approved bills at 3 and 6 months from day of sale, bearing 8 per cent. interest secured on the property.
Terms, for lot 2.—25 per cent. cash deposit, the residue by approved bill at 3 months from day of sale, bearing 8 per cent. interest secured on the property.
Title, correct.
Plans on view at the Sale Room.

TUESDAY, 18th August.

To Jewellers, Jewellery Hawkers, and others.
Preliminary Notice of a Superb Lot of
Gold Chains, all kinds
Gold Rings
Gold and Silver Watches
Diamond Goods
Plated Goods, Charms
Brooches, Bracelets, Lockets.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from a merchant to close the above shipment on TUESDAY NEXT, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock.
Full particulars in future issue.

Still.
To Distillers and others.

F. E. RISHWORTH will sell by public auction, at the Hunter River Company's Wharf, bottom of Margaret-street, on FRIDAY, 14th August, at 11 o'clock,
One still, complete in every respect, capable of distilling from 70 to 80 gallons.
Terms, cash.
☞ The above is packed ready for shipment, and will be guaranteed in first-rate order. A plan may be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, No. 322, George-street.

Men's Leghorn Hats, Double Brims
Boys' and Youths' ditto ditto
Infants' Hats
Girls' Leghorn ditto
Girls' and Maids' Straw Bonnets
Ditto ditto Luton ditto
Women's ditto ditto
Ditto Chip ditto
Ditto Rice ditto
Girls' and Maids' ditto ditto.
To Milliners, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
9 cases of the above goods.
Terms, as usual.

153 Packages of New Goods.
Now landing, ex Manitou, Alfred, and other late arrivals.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Island Buyers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.

THIS DAY, Friday, the 14th August instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
153 packages of new and choice goods, now landing, ex Manitou, and other late arrivals, consisting of
Welsh flannels
Lancashire ditto
Printed druggets
Grey sheetings
Ditto shirtings
Horrocks' longcloths
Medium shirtings
72, 80, and 90-inch sheetings
9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 blankets
Ditto, ditto, ditto bath ditto
Rolled linings
Ditto jaconets
Millers' moles
Drab ditto
Cotton cords
5-4 and 9-8 prints
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Hucks
Towellings
Table damasks
Unbleached ditto
Worsted covers
Bullion fringes
Black and drab moreens
Coburgs
Orleans
Fancy doe trousers
Black ditto ditto
Drab ditto ditto
Black vests
Satin ditto
Fancy ditto
Black shooting coats
American pea ditto
Mohair ditto
Boys' and youths' cloth
Regatta shirts
White ditto
Beaufort ties
Albert ditto
Printed corahs.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

To Tailors, Drapers, Warehousemen, and others.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions from the importers, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, viz.,
52 inch witney cloths
Pilot cloths
Beavers
Witneys, &c., &c.
Fancy doeskin beaufort coats
Ditto shooting ditto
Black ditto ditto
Fancy tweed ditto
Ditto oxonian ditto
Black and fancy trousers
Ditto vests
Moleskin trousers
5 cases waterproof clothing
Reversibles
Zephyrs
Ponchos
Leggings.
Terms at sale.

Byass' Bottled Ale and Porter.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Walter Ellwood.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at their Sale Yard, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
68 in triangle,
10 casks Byass' bottled porter, each 8 dozen, pints
9 ditto ditto ditto, each 4 dozen, quarts
2 ditto ditto ale, each 4 dozen, quarts.
Damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.
Now Landing, ex Manitou.
83 Packages Seasonable Goods, Colonial Styles.

To the Trade and Storekeepers.
Without Reserve.

FRITH and PAYTEN beg to inform buyers of the above that their usual unreserved auction sale will be held at the Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 19th instant,
To commence with
33 trunks damaged goods.
Drapery
Slops
Perfumery
Fancy Ware.

To the Trade and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
French merinos
Alpaca lustres
Coburgs
Pilot cloth
Mole and drill trousers
Scotch twill shirts
Silicias
Fancy waistcoats
Cotton bands
Canvas
Duck, &c.
Eau de Cologne
Lavender water
Assorted perfumes
Writing desks
Workboxes
Papier mache goods
Dressing cases, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

China Silks and Satins
Pongees, Damasks
Crape Shawls
Ivoryware, Fans
Sun Blinds, &c., &c.

MONDAY, 17th August.
To the Drapers, Fancy Warehousemen, Private Buyers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. A. Moses and Sons, to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, the 17th, at 11 o'clock,
A varied assortment of the following goods,
China silks, all colours
Ditto satins, black and coloured
Ditto satin damasks
Ditto gauze, checked and fancy
Ditto white laventine shawls
Ditto coloured ditto
Ditto ditto camlet ditto
Ditto checked silk ditto
Ditto white crape ditto
Ditto ditto, coloured and embroidered
Ditto pongees, white and crimson
Ditto black silk and satin
Ditto ditto checked satin
Ditto satin aprons
Ivoryware, varied assortment of
Chessmen, carved
Draftmen, ditto
Card baskets, junks, &c.
Ivory fans, paper and feather ditto
Sun blinds, &c., &c.
The auctioneers request special attention to this sale of really scarce and saleable goods, it being the only lot in the market in importers' hands, and with the present aspect of affairs in China, it is improbable any further shipments will be made.
Terms at sale.

Elegant Nankin Crape Shawls.
Pina Handkerchiefs.

To Drapers, Private Buyers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
3 very elegant Nankin crape shawls, heavy fringe and embroidery
Pina handkerchiefs, manufactured from the fibres of the pine-apple leaf.
Terms at sale.

Household Furniture, Poultry, Clothing, &c., &c.

MR. J. M. HUGHES is instructed to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises, Valentine-place, opposite Christ Church, George-street South,
Household furniture, comprising bedsteads, chest drawers, sofas, chairs, tables, washstands, ornaments, timepiece, &c., &c. Also two boxes clothing (linen); poultry, &c., &c.
Terms, cash—No reserve.

FRIDAY'S Sale of Horses, &c., by Auction,

To be sold at
WOOLLER'S Horse Repository, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 horse, spring cart, and harness
The usual lot of town and country horses and mares, carts, drays, gigs, carriages, omnibuses, breaks, trucks, spring carts, gig and cart harness, saddles, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 14th August. The TENNINGERING or TOONINGERIN STATION, in the Burnett district, with 10,000 SHEEP.
The above first-class pastoral property will be sold by public auction, on liberal terms, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
MORT and CO.

BOTANY-STREET, SOUTH HEAD ROAD.
Valuable Allotment of Land, and Two Small Cottages.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 21st August,
A valuable building allotment of land, having a frontage of about 23½ feet to BOTANY-STREET, with a depth of about 70 feet extending to a lane in the rear; also, two wooden cottages erected on the same, each containing two rooms, with yard, &c.
The attention of builders and others is directed to the sale of this conveniently situated property, which is in a quiet, respectable, and healthy locality, and would make a capital site for a genteel dwelling-house.
It is on the west side of Botany-street, a few hundred feet from the South Head Road, opposite the Courthouse.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO.'S SALE YARDS.
Collingwood Railway Station, Liverpool.

MORT and CO. beg to notify that they have established Sale Yards, for stock of every description, at COLLINGWOOD RAILWAY STATION, LIVERPOOL; and having made the most complete arrangements to secure good paddocks, plentiful supply of water, and convenient yards, with commodious slaughter-houses adjoining, every facility will be afforded for the most advantageous disposal of stock committed to their care.
Parties desirous of availing of these sale yards are requested to give at least two clear days' notice before arrival of the stock, in order to afford time for advertising.
_ All stock intended for the Collingwood Yards, arriving by the Northern or Western Roads, will have ample accommodation afforded them at Rooty Hill, (where there are secure yards and an abundant supply of grass and water,) on application to Mr. B. M. DAWSON.
Rates of agistment.
Sheep, 12s. per thousand per diem
Cattle, 1d. per head, ditto
Horses, 3d. per head, ditto.

BURNETT DISTRICT.

That first-class Pastoral property,
TENNINGERING or TOONINGERIN STATION, and 10,000 SHEEP, WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED.
Terms, 25 per cent. cash; residue by approved bills at 6, 12, and 18 months.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 14th August.
That really valuable pastoral property, known as TENNINGERING or TOONINGERIN—BURNETT DISTRICT. It comprises the following three blocks of country — UPPER CHIN CHIN, LOWER CHIN CHIN, and PRAZIER, and is in the immediate vicinity of the well-known stations of YENDA, Mr. Wilkins; WALLAH, Messrs. Thompson; and DEGILBO, Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning and Co. It is distant about 30 miles from Gayndah, 75 miles from the port of Maryborough, Wide Bay, 120 miles from the port of Gladstone, Port Curtis.
This property belonged to the late F. G. Webber, Esq., and was sold only on account of that gentleman's death, and was purchased by the present proprietor, who is now desirous of disposing of a portion of his stock, preparatory to leaving the colony for a time. The station is held under a FOURTEEN YEARS' LEASE.
The country is abundantly watered by creeks falling into the river Burnett, and consists principally of well-grassed undulating ridges, timbered with broad-leafed iron bark, and apple tree, and is equal in healthiness and wool growing properties to any portion of the Burnett district, now so universally acknowledged to be one of the best wool producing districts in New South Wales.
The great advantages this property possesses in its proximity to the shipping ports of Wide Bay and Port Curtis renders it a most desirable investment; and while from its contiguity to the new districts of Port Curtis and Leichhardt, it affords the prospect of enabling the proprietor to extend his operations in those new districts, which are now being opened up and occupied; it also holds out the valuable advantage of being at all times a saleable property, from its high character as a grazing country, and its easy access to the shipping ports.
The improvements consist of a superintendent's cottage, sheep station huts, wool shed, a good horse paddock, hurdles, &c.
The sheep consist of—
2000, more or less, maiden ewes
1000, ditto, ewes, 2 to 3 years
1500, ditto, ditto, 4 years
1500, ditto, ditto, aged
1000, ditto, wethers, 2 to 3 years
3000, ditto, hoggets
100, rams
10,000, more or less
WARRANTED SOUND, AND NEVER TO HAVE BEEN DISEASED.
The above sheep are bred from some of the best flocks in the northern districts, and are of a very superior character, the clip having realised 23d. to 27½d. in the London markets.
☞ Particular attention is directed to the large proportion of breeding ewes, which are to lamb in September next, and which offers an advantageous prospect of increase to a buyer desirous of stocking new country in the adjoining districts, now so highly prized for their superior grazing qualities. It may also be mentioned that the sheep will have nearly TWELVE MONTHS WOOL ON THEIR BACKS, at the time of delivery.

Camden.
Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. BURRITT has received instructions from Mrs. Branaby, who is removing from the district, to sell by public auction, at her residence, Camden, on SATURDAY next, the 15th of August, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of household furniture, piano, kitchen utensils, and a carriage for one or two horses; also a wooden moveable house of two rooms.

Horses for Sale.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, August 17th, at Mr. Kelly's Inn, Cross Roads, near Liverpool,
12 head of horse stock, principally of the heavy draught breed, a portion of which are broken-in to saddle and harness.
Terms, cash.
Sale to commence at one o'clock.

Campbelltown.
Preliminary Notice of Sale.
Important to Speculators, Capitalists, and others.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from Mrs. Anne M'Keough to sell by public auction, on a day to be named in a future advertisement,
The whole of that splendid property, situate in the main street, Campbelltown, opposite the Post Office, and known as the Coach and Horses Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. C. Morris; also, two cottages, with the land attached, convenient to the above, and now rented by Messrs. M'Guane and Brennan; and, also, about seven acres of valuable land, adjacent to the town, and at present in the possession of Mr. Hurley.
Full particulars will be given in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 1st September.

Important to Shipowners, Capitalists, and others.
The Valuable Steamers
DUNCAN HOYLE, and MIMOSA.

BRENT and WESTBROOK (successors to Mr. T. Y. Lowes) are honoured with instructions from the Directors of the Eastern Coast Steam Navigation Company, to offer for peremptory sale, at the Old Wharf, Hobart Town, on TUESDAY, 1st September, at 12 o'clock,
The splendid iron paddle-steamer DUNCAN HOYLE, schooner-rigged, and 188 tons gross. She has two direct-acting engines, of 94 horse power collectively, by Scott and Sinclair, her builders at Greenock, in 1852. She is heavily plated, and her valves have recently been altered, to consume less fuel. Her draft with 120 tons on board is 7 feet 6 inches. She has a spacious saloon, most comfortably fitted up; also, ladies' cabin and fore cabin conveniently arranged.
After which,
The iron paddle steamer MIMOSA, 105 tons gross, schooner rigged, built by Hoby, of Renfrew, in 1854, in the most substantial manner, and has been recently overhauled and put in thorough repair. She has two direct-acting trunk engines, by Hoby, of 75 horse power collectively. She has a splendid saloon and ladies' cabin, and fore cabin. Her draft, when loaded, is 6 feet. She has also a quantity of spare machinery.
Both steamers are remarkably well found in stores, sails, &c., inventories of which may be seen at the auctioneers' Mart.
Terms—Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit, and balance, with bank interest added, by bills at three, six, and nine months, to be secured on the vessels in the regular way.
In submitting the above to the notice of speculators and others, the auctioneers refrain from making any comments, as the vessels speak for themselves. They would, however, state that the Company having been dissolved, their instructions are positively TO SELL, and therefore invite the attention of those who have the means and are disposed to make a sure and profitable investment.

Two Superior Cart Stallions.

MR. GEORGE GUEST has been instructed by the owner, William Farlow, Esq., to sell by auction, at Mr. Charles Eather's, Woolpack Inn, North Richmond, on TUESDAY NEXT, 18th August, at 11 o'clock,
Suffolk, bay horse, black points, 4 years old, stands seventeen hands three inches high. This horse was bred by the present owner.
Pedigree: Sire, the imported horse Drayman; dam, by the imported horse Hercules; grandam by Clinker; great grandam, Farmer's Glory; great great grandam, Old Clydesdale. These horses were all imported. Suffolk is acknowledged to be the largest colonial-bred horse in New South Wales.
Champion, a black horse, rising 4 years old, stands sixteen hands three inches high. Sire, the imported horse Young England; dam, a Suffolk mare.
To buyers for Port Phillip or New Zealand an opportunity offers of obtaining two horses that are now made up for the ensuing season, and the celebrity of Mr. Farlow's judgment is sufficient to ensure intending buyers that the breeding is the best that can be obtained in the colony.

Choice and Valuable Building Allotments, Pennant-street, Parramatta.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR will sell by public auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Church-street, Parramatta, on THURSDAY, August 20th, 1857, at 11 o'clock,
Four highly valuable Building Allotments situate in Pennant-street, Parramatta, adjoining All Saints' Church; each have a frontage of about 46 feet by a depth of 185 feet.
The excellent central situation of this ground will recommend itself to those wishing to build in a spot that is rapidly improving.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident trying or breaking-in horses

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CENTRAL POLYNESIA.

No. 24.

(CONCLUSION.)

THE LAWS OF THE KINGDOM OF TONGA, AND HAABAI, AND VAVAU (THE TONGESE ISLANDS).

Translated from the original Tongese (a).

I. THE LAW CONCERNING THE KING.

1. The King is the root of all Government of the land, and he appoints those that rule the land.

2. Whatsoever the King inclines to do in his land, he shall call together his chiefs that they may consult with him about it.

3. Whatsoever is written in these laws no King (b) shall act contrary to, but he and his people shall abide by them.

4. The King is the Chief Judge, and if a case is too difficult for the other Judges, it shall be left to the King, and his decision shall end it.

II. THE LAW FOR TAXES.

The King can do (require) whatsoever he pleases; and that (which is required) the people are to do for the King. (c)

III. THE LAW FOR MAGISTRATES.

1. The King shall appoint Judges in his kingdom.

2. This is the Judge's duty. If any one or more make known a crime, the Judge's duty is, when (the accused is) brought to the trial-place, to hear the case from the complainant and the defendant, and when (the case is) tried and the truth of the crime (accusation) made known, then shall the Judge make known the payment (fine) to the criminal, according to what is written in these laws.

3. The payment that a Judge shall receive, and officers, from the King (is that) the criminals shall be divided amongst them to work in their grounds or homes. (d)

A FEW DIRECTIONS—THE DUTY OF MAGISTRATES.

1. Judges are not to be partial to any of the people that have committed faults. If a chief or gentleman has committed a fault, he is to be tried according to these laws; for it is not just to make any difference in the trial of a chief and a commoner.

2. Judges must not receive a bribe of any kind from the persons they are to judge. If it be known that they commit this fault, they shall be disgraced from the office of Judge, for they have committed a great crime.

3. Judges are not to condemn any person until they know the certainty.

4. When the day of trial takes place (arrives), and the Judges are seated, the accused shall be brought into their presence, with the complainant and witnesses. Then the Judge shall tell the crime the accused is to be tried for.

5. Then the Judge shall enquire of the accused whether he is guilty or not guilty. If guilty, then the Judge shall make known his punishment; and if he pleads not guilty, then the Judge shall demand (call upon) the witnesses to declare what they know about it, and the accused is allowed, if he desires it, to bring his own witnesses to prove the falsity of the crime (charge) he is to be tried for.

6. If the accused is desirous of asking the witnesses about what they have made known, he is not allowed to speak to them, but he must tell the Judges what he wants to enquire into, and the Judges are to enquire of the witnesses. No talking is allowed or quarrelling in the presence of the Judges. And if any one acts contrary to this law the officers on duty at Court are to make (enforce) order.

7. Any great crime, such as murder, canoe-burning, clubbing, or such like (is to be thus dealt with). When the Judges have tried the case and are of one mind as to the punishment he (the criminal) shall receive, he shall not receive it immediately; not until the Judges have had counsel with the King. And if the King's mind is to lessen the punishment it shall be so, but not to increase it.

IV. THE LAW FOR WITNESSES.

If any complaint is made of one by another, and one witness declares it (to be true) and it is tried, and (the officers of justice) find afterwards that the accuser and witness have lied, the punishment the accused was to receive if it had been true what was reported of him, the same punishment (e) the Judge shall order to be inflicted upon the false accuser and false witness. And if the accused should have done his work (under sentence) unjustly, through the false accuser and witness, the Judge shall order the false witness to pay unto him that wrought unjustly an equivalent, equal to the work he had done for the Government; and then the false witness shall be punished according to the unjust punishment of the accused.

V. THE LAW FOR THE CHIEFS AND GENTLEMEN.

1. The chiefs that (are) implied in this law are those the King has appointed to govern a tract of land and its people; and no other chiefs are to order or govern their people. And it is not allowed for any other person to interfere or govern those people.

2. And suppose any person, not being a superior chief, should break this law he shall be tried for it, and be ordered to pay to the people according to the work they have done for him.

3. And this is the just work the governing chiefs are to expect from their people yearly:—Whatever they think necessary (f). The gentlemen are to attend strictly to the King's work, that it be done well, and if any gentleman shall be negligent the people shall do but little work for him.

VI. THE LAW FOR THE OFFICERS.

1. When a crime is made known to the judges, the duty of the officer is to bring the accused to Court (on) the proper day.

2. And when brought into the presence of the Judges, their duty is to see that there is no uproar or quarrelling with the people and witnesses brought to trial, and if any one should speak loud or call out, their duty is to command order immediately.

3. And when the criminal is tried and is (sentenced) to pay or work, the officer is to see that the payment is made (on) the proper day; and overlook the criminals that they do their work well and proper.

4. The King is to pay the officers according to their work.

5. The duty of a gentleman of any place is to bring the accused to Court.

VII. THE LAW FOR MARRIED PEOPLE.

1. Marriage is an oath taken by man and woman that they dwell together upon equal terms, until the end of life of one of the party.

2. The people that are marriageable are people sixteen years of age, any under this age are not allowed to marry.

3. Polygamy is not allowed, but every person is to dwell with the one they have married. And if a man or woman shall have two wives or husbands, he or she (shall) be tried and (shall) work according to the law of adultery.

4. And another thing (which) is not allowed (is) for any person to interfere to stop a wedding. If a man desires a wife you are not to prohibit it, but in the case of something great and proper. And if this law should be broken, the judges shall punish according to their pleasure.

5. And when a man and woman are married, the government of parents is at an end towards them. They are at liberty to do their pleasure, and their relations are not to attempt to govern them. If this is done, the Judge shall punish according to his pleasure.

6. And as it is improper and impoverishing (to adhere to) the forms adopted at our weddings, whatsoever the relations feel inclined to present to the parties that are to be married it is their own, not to be distributed again.

7. And be it known by all men it is proper to work and prepare food for their wives and their children. If they voyage it is their duty to leave food to support their wives and their children; and he that does not act according to this law, the Judges shall punish according to their pleasure.

8. This is the law of divorce. No other crime but adultery (g) can separate them (man and wife). And if a man or woman shall leave his wife, or her husband, except in the case alluded to, the Judge shall command the man to support his wife, and *vice versa*. And if the man or woman does not wish to support the party he or she may have separated from he or she shall work (for the State) up to the time that they live with each other again.

AND THOSE THAT ARE DIVORCED ATTEND TO THESE REMARKS.

(1.) The thing (has been already mentioned) that is allowed to separate man and woman.

(2.) But that which is best, and (is) allowed (is) if (that) they forgive each other and dwell together, and it is not allowed to speak of it afterwards (to revive the charge).

(3.) And if a man or woman knows the bad deeds of his wife or her husband, and does not attend to it, but (they continue to) dwell with each other, it is not allowed for them to mention it afterwards when there exists (arises) any bad feeling between them.

(4.) And as to separation between man and wife, be it known to all it is a very difficult thing indeed; for marriage is a work instituted by God. The first thing is to be married by the minister; and when (an application for divorce is) tried, and it is (found to be) just for them (man and wife) to be separated, then the minister shall separate them (h) in the large house of prayer, in the presence of all the people, as when they were married. Then a writing of divorce shall be given unto the righteous of the two.

(5.) And be it known that married parties that have separated not according to the writing in this law, are considered as man and wife, and are not allowed to marry to another during the life of one of the parties.

(6.) And if a married couple have both committed faults and desire to be divorced, they shall be divorced, but neither of the parties is allowed to marry until the death of one of the two.

VIII. THE LAW RESPECTING ADULTERER AND ADULTERESS.

When (a man or woman is) tried (as) an adulterer and (or) adulteress and proved true (guilty), if it is an adulterer the man shall pay to the husband of the woman he seduced three large pigs and sixty yams. (He shall) then work three months. And the payment is the same for an adulteress.

IX. THE LAW FOR FORNICATION.

When (a man or woman is) tried (as) a fornicator, and proved true (guilty), he or she shall work two months, and for the second offence three months, and so on.

X. THE LAW FOR CHILDREN NOT BORN IN WEDLOCK.

Be it known by all people it is not allowed for any relation to take a child not born in wedlock from its mother without her consent. If any person shall break this law, the Judge shall order the child to be brought back to its mother.

XI. THE LAW FOR DANCES AND ALL HEATHEN PRACTICES.

Be it known by all people it is strictly forbidden (to indulge in) all dances and all heathen practices (i); and if any person be known to do so, they shall be tried and when proved true (guilty) they shall work one month, and for the second offence two months.

XII. THE LAW FOR BREAKING THE SABBATH.

The breaking of the Sabbath is a great sin in the sight of God. The employments that cannot be left undone, such as preparing food for any sick person, it is allowed (to do). Or in any difficult case. But works such as building houses and repairing canoes, gardening, seeking for fish, long journeys, and meetings to do mischief (j) are all forbidden. If any person commits these he shall work one month, and for the second offence two months.

XIII. THE LAW FOR TAKING BY FORCE.

Be it known by all people, the taking anything by force, or the relations taking anything is strictly forbidden. Therefore taking things without consent is not allowed. If any person shall do so he shall be rebuked by the Judges, and (shall) restore the things he has taken. If he shall commit the offence again he shall pay fourfold the value (of that) he has taken, two to the parties he took the things from, and two to the king. (k)

XIV. THE LAW FOR FIGHTING, AND QUARRELLING, AND GREAT DISTURBANCES.

If any shall fight or quarrel greatly, or cause a disturbance, he that causes the mischief, shall work for three weeks, and if all parties are alike, the punishment shall be alike. (l)

XV. THE LAW FOR MURDER.

All murderers, if (the crime has been) done with evil intent, these people shall be hung.

XVI. THE LAW FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

The meaning of manslaughter (is) the killing of a person in a work, or in any other way, not with the intent of killing the person.

If this case should happen, he shall be tried to know the rights, and if it appears it was not with a bad mind to the party, or it was not expected to do such a thing, but it was purely by accident, he has not committed an evil; he shall be discharged.

And if (when) tried, and (it becomes known) that he quarrelled, or fought, or took sticks, or wrestled, or did anything to cause the death of the party, but not with intent to kill, he shall work for one year.

XVII. THE LAW FOR CAUSING ABORTION.

The thing that this law refers to is a disgusting thing and just to be punished. Therefore, if a female shall do this thing, she shall be tried, and when (it is) proved that she did it, she shall work for the king twelve months.

XVIII. THE LAW FOR BURNING HOUSES AND BURNING CANOES.

If any person burns a house or a canoe, with the intent to destroy it, and (is) tried, and (it is) proved he did it, he shall pay according to the things in the house, and the size of the house.

XIX. THE LAW FOR STEALING.

If any person shall steal anything from the house of another, or from his garden, or any other place, the thief shall pay fourfold the value of what he has stolen, two to the parties he stole from, (m), and two to the Government. If a person steals a small thing, and the Judges shall punish him, it shall be done according to what (they) say is proper to be done.

XX. THE LAW FOR DESTROYING OR INJURING A CANOE (OR HOUSE).

If any person shall destroy or injure a canoe of another, and he is known, he shall be tried, and the Judges shall order him to pay a carpenter to make the canoe good, and then he shall work for Government according to the injury he did to the canoe. This law applies to a house also.

XXI. THE LAW FOR DESTROYING FENCES.

If a man or woman shall destroy the fence of another, he that destroys it shall make it good again, and work for Government according to the evil he has done.

If a beast of another—if a dog, or pig, or a goat, shall destroy a new fence of another, he that claims the beast shall make the fence good again; and if he does not attend to his beast, to keep it in his own premises, but (it) does destroy a fence again, he shall pay (forfeit) to the Government his beast, and the Government shall do as they please with it.

XXII. THE LAW FOR PIGS AND ALL DESTRUCTIVE ANIMALS.

If there is an animal of any one that destroys gardens or anything else, first make it known to him the animal belongs (to) that he may put it in a fence, or make it fast; and if it should destroy a second time the Judge shall order the animal to be made over to him whose property has been destroyed. But remark; if the fence should be rotten and bad that the animal went through, the party whom the animal belongs to, shall pay according to the damage done the first offence according to this law, and he shall not forfeit his beast to the Government the first offence.

XXIII. THE LAW FOR LOST PROPERTY.

If a person has lost anything and another person finds it, if he knows who the thing belongs to, and does not make it known, he shall be tried as if he stole it: and if a thing is found but (the finder) does not know whose it is; it shall be left with him that found it.

Do not seek payment of any one for finding (and restoring) the property of another.

XXIV. THE LAW FOR PERSONS THAT MAKE KNOWN ANYTHING THAT IS TO BE COMMITTED.

If there are any persons consulting (conspiring) to do some great evil—if two or three or ten, it is all the same—and if they have agreed to do the evil, but one should repent and make known what they intended to do, he shall be forgiven; but the other people that were concerned shall be punished according to the evil they intended to do, as if it had happened.

XXV. THE LAW FOR THE CHIEFS AND THE PEOPLE THAT CAUSE EVIL IN THE LAND.

If the chief is known or that people (who commit this offence) that chief shall be exiled or that people from the land they dwell in to a different land, and he is not allowed to return to that land again without the pleasure of the Government (shall be to permit this return, it being with the Government to decide) whether he shall return or stop to the end of his life. (n)

XXVI. THE LAW FOR VOYAGING.

If a chief shall voyage with his crew and go and do evil in any land; when he returns he shall be tried and punished according to the evil he has done.

And it is not allowed for people voyaging to bring away people of the land (they visit) without the permission of the king of that land. Then (possessing such consent) they are allowed to bring them. And if any are brought away without the knowledge of the king of that land that chief (who brings them) shall pay ten dollars.

XXVII. THE LAW FOR RAPE.

When (an accused person is) tried and proved true (guilty) he shall pay to the female three pigs and sixty yams and work for three months.

XXVIII. THE LAW FOR TAGA. (o)

He shall work two weeks. The same for making signs.

XXIX. THE LAW FOR THE LAND.

No chief is allowed, or a (any) people in Tonga and Haabai and Vavau to sell a piece of land to any foreign people (p). It is *tabu*. And if any one breaks this law he shall be punished greatly.

XXX. THE LAW FOR THE CARPENTERS.

The carpenters shall work at their employment, and do their work well, and the people that employ them shall pay them; and if the people that employ them do not pay them the Judges shall command the people to pay the carpenter a greater sum than was stipulated. (q.)

XXXI. THE LAW FOR CALLING CANOES.

It is allowed to call canoes, and if the canoe will not come when called, then he (the canoe man) shall pay a pig. In an urgent case, and when the caller is a superior chief, you may call a canoe under sail. (r.)

XXXII. THE LAW FOR THE ROADS OF THE LAND.

The Chief (of each locality) is to attend to hoeing the roads; and the payment for a long road (is) one pig and twenty yams, and a short road twenty yams, *i.e.*, if not hoed. (s.)

XXXIII. THE LAW FOR GRAVES.

It is not allowed for any other person to do this work but the grave-digger only; and if there is not a grave-digger in the place of the burial, then any person is allowed to do that work. And it is proper to give something to the grave-digger by those persons whose (relative's) burial it is, equal to the labour he has done. And if this is not attended to by the people whose burial it is, then the Judge shall interfere to enforce payment to the grave-digger.

XXXIV. THE LAW FOR THE PEOPLE WHO ARE BURIED (FOR FUNERAL CEREMONIES).

Five days for a superior chief, and four days for a gentleman, and three days for the people, and tukuoto, and toka, and lanu kilikili (heathen rites) are prohibited. And if the relations are poor of things to bury the dead, the relations may take things to them. But the most proper (course) is for the friend to attend to the sick whilst living, to feed, clothe, and give drink, and to take property to bury in whilst living. And the people may do as they please as to cooking food at a burial, and if (the corpse is) buried to-day, let them cook food to-morrow, but it should not (be) like a feast at a burial. It is a work the Lord has done to that family, and it becomes them to be humiliated in the presence of the Lord.

XXXV. THE LAW FOR TURTLES.

If a man shall catch a turtle, the first one he catches he shall bring to the Government, the second he keeps as his own, the third he catches (is) to be brought to the Government, the fourth shall be his own, and so on. (t)

XXXVI. THE LAW FOR THE MALES.

You are to work and do your work constantly to feed your families and yourself, and to do your trading, and to assist the work of the Lord, and the authorities of the land; and each man is to seek a piece of land to work upon; and whatever male does not work do not feed or help him; and (for) those people are useless people to the land and (its) people and are of no service to their relations.

XXXVII. THE LAW FOR THE FEMALES.

The female sex are to work and to do your (their) work constantly to clothe your husbands and your children, and unmarried *people*, it is proper for you to work to be of service to your relations and your parents, and if she (any female) do (does) not work, do not feed her, or assist her, for if we assist lazy people, we help to do evil.

XXXVIII. THE LAW FOR CHIEFS AND GENTLEMEN THAT GOVERN A PEOPLE (A LOCALITY).

It is your duty to make known these laws to your people that (whom) you govern, that they act according to these laws or not. Instruct them to act up to them, and if they break them, then make it known unto us that they break them.

XXXIX. THE LAW FOR THE PEOPLE SLANDERING AND SPEAKING EVIL.

If any one shall slander and speak evil of the King and chiefs that govern the people, and judges and the missionaries, when (the accused has been) tried and proved true (guilty) they the judge shall punish according to the evil they have done (u).

XL. THE LAW FOR THE FOREIGNERS.

Be it known, if a stranger wishes to dwell in this kingdom, then he must act according to the laws of the land, and (on doing so he) shall be protected by the laws of the land: and if he breaks the laws of the land he shall be tried the same as the people of the land. And if any people of this land do him an evil, and he (the evil doer) is known he shall be punished according to the crime he has committed. And all strangers shall pay yearly according to the place they occupy, large or small, and it is for the judges to seek the payment from the strangers.

XLI. THE LAW FOR CLOTHING.

Chiefs, governors, and the people are to be clothed.

XLII. THE LAW FOR CATCHING OF FISH.

Whatsoever person that shall catch a fish that becomes a chief he is not to do his pleasure with it (v). Turtles and bonito, and albicore, and all fish that becomes a chief—when they catch one it shall be brought to the chief; the second is his own, and so forth.

XLIII. THE LAW FOR THE DISOBEDIENT.

Whatsoever people are disobedient to the King and Governors of the people he (every disobedient person) shall be taken to the Judge to be punished according to the evil he has done.

(a) The translation is a literal one, but words have been inserted here and there, in parentheses, to render it more intelligible.

(b) This has not, I believe, been held to apply to the Sovereign, but to the subordinate rulers who hold under him. The title "Tui" (used in the original) which is translated "King" applied to all rulers.

(c) The power of taxation, or a forced labour is here absolutely without limit. It will be seen in another part of this code that a power of taxation, equally arbitrary and indefinite, is granted to all ruling chiefs. The tendency of the whole system is, to vest in the dominant classes all attainable wealth, and to prevent the commoners from acquiring *and retaining* anything beyond mere necessaries. The inevitable consequence of this is, that the whole nation is steeped in what may be termed "lazy poverty."

(d) Anything more vicious than this system of remunerating judges could scarcely have been contrived. Unless the magistrate is utterly insensible to his own interests it is impossible that he can render strict justice. And I need hardly say the Tongese judges are far from being immaculate in this way. But I quite admit that Anglo-Saxons similarly tempted would act no better, perhaps they would act worse.

(e) An excellent law. The principle upon which it is based might with great advantage be imported into civilised codes, as applicable to the detestable crime of perjury.

(f) See note (c).

(g) A divorce should only be granted in cases where a denial of it would be clearly unjust. But besides adultery there are other causes which would warrant this procedure: Brutal and systematic ill-usage by a husband of his wife, wilful continuous and systematic neglect to provide a wife with the means of subsistence, incurable insanity on the part of either husband or wife, continuous and apparently incurable drunkenness on the part of either husband or wife, the other being of sober and steady habits.

(h) According to the terms of the law it would seem that the question of divorce should be first determined by the civil tribunal and that the sentence should be carried out, quite as a matter of course, by the minister of religion. I have no doubt however that, practically, this question is considered and decided altogether as one of Church Government.

(i) A very excellent law if applied *only* to such festivities as were inseparably connected with heathenism. But dancing of all kinds is prohibited. All old amusements have been abolished, and no new ones (worthy of the name) have been introduced in their place. This ascetic system, there can be no doubt, is one of the most fruitful sources of that laziness which is, in a more or less degree, the characteristic of nearly all Christianised Polynesians.

(j) Meetings "to do mischief" ought to be illegal on any day of the week. I am afraid that meetings for what, according to the jurisprudence of civilised communities, would be deemed harmless enjoyment, even on the Sabbath, would be held punishable under this law.

(k) This is evidently an attempted adaptation of the Mosaic Law, but, like many other enactments in that code, is wholly inapplicable to the present day. The double restoration of the parties makes it a profitable thing to lose property by forcible trespass or by theft, if the trespasser or thief is a come-at-able and substantial person. Viewed in the most favourable light, therefore, it affords an inducement to place temptation in the way of such persons as may be inclined to trespass forcibly or to steal. But, what is still worse, it holds out a direct inducement for perjury. Where stolen property is clearly traced, it should of course, as according to British law, be restored to the owner. It might be well, too, that the thief should compensate the owner of the property he has stolen for all loss and damage *proved to have been occasioned* by his theft. But everything exacted in the way of fine for the crime should go to the State. The principle of this law, considered in connection with the system of remunerating magistrates before laid down, is monstrously unjust. It is made the interest of the accuser to lose property by forcible trespass or by theft, and the interest of the magistrate to sustain the accusation, whether proved or not.

(l) In this and most other laws it will be seen that there is no gradation of punishments to meet gradations of culpability. This is a great defect. I am not sure but that this particular law may have been somewhat modified. I believe that a specific fine has been fixed for drunkenness. A very necessary provision.

(m) See note (k).

(n) A most dangerously vague law. If applicable, as it should be to that class of offences only which are really and truly offences against the state—treason and sedition—conspiracies against the very existence of the body politic—the law would be a very good one. Persons guilty of these offences, to an aggravated degree, ought to be removed as speedily as possible. Banishment, too, might be made the penalty of any great offence not calling for the imposition of capital punishment. But the law, as it stands, gives legality to the tyrannical expatriation of any individual or body of men, whose tenets or pursuits, however harmless, according to or [illegible] notions of justice, may not square with the views of those in power. Thus we find that one of the covenants in the treaty with France is, that those Catholics who had been exiled on account of their religion should be permitted to return. And from Urea, where the Catholic party were in power, there was a similar exile of Protestants. Probably under a similarly iniquitous pretext, that their retention of this faith "caused evil in the land."

(o) Entering houses at night, where females are asleep, with evil intent, a most excellent law, but open, like nearly every other enactment in this code, to the objection that there is no gradation of punishment to meet the different degrees of guilt.

(p) This provision owes its origin to a (not unnatural) fear of foreign dominancy. But with a really efficient Government the white element could with perfect safety be made available for developing the latent resources of the land. Still it would be wise that lands should be leased or granted to foreigners by the State *alone*, and not by individuals, unless with the express sanction of the Government.

(q) An objectionable provision, for the causes mentioned in note (k). The carpenter should be fully compensated for his actual loss, but should receive nothing in the way of premium. It is somewhat remarkable that this is the only provision in the whole code for the recovery of a simple contract debt. That the Tongese laws are miserably deficient in practice in this respect was fully shown in a comparatively recent case, where a number of native passengers deliberately broke their contracts with the captain on arriving at Vavau, and it was not without great difficulty that he was able to get anything out of them.

(r) This is unintelligible. It is meant, I presume, to give a right of requiring transit in a canoe upon affairs of business, just as white men call a waterman, but whether with or without payment does not appear. To the natives it would doubtless be clearly interpretable by common usage. Here, as elsewhere, the supremacy of the High Chiefs is, it will be seen, peculiarly cared for.

(s) This law is wholly unintelligible upon the face of it, but is probably, like the one which precedes it, interpretable by native usage, as to what is to be considered a long road, and what a short one.

(t) This is a relict of heathenism. It is a pity that when dances, &c., were prohibited, this tribute to the supposed superior humanity of chiefdom was not got rid of also.

(u) This law is silent as to slanders against people of a lower grade than governors, judges, and missionaries, and is, I fear, a dead letter either as a means of protecting these "lower classes," or as a means of punishing misrepresentation by persons of higher degree. Slander or misrepresentation of *no* kind or by *any* should be permissible. The sovereign must of course be exempt from the action of the Courts, but no other persons in the land should possess this right of impunity. The higher and more intelligent are the parties, the more amenable should they be to punishment for this class of offence. The law is highly objectionable, too, on account of the unlimited power which it places in the hands of the judges.

(v) See note (k).

WAGES AND LABOUR.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In my former letter, I stated that labour was paid at its natural value when the remuneration was sufficient to enable the individual to provide for the present wants of himself and family, and also for the contingencies of sickness and old age, and thus prevent that lamentable union of age and want which the poet has so truly and feelingly described as the "ill-matched pair." It matters not whether a man has to provide for the old age of his parents or of himself, as, in either case, old age and infirmity has to be provided for. Now, Sir, as all nature's works are perfection, it would be preposterous to suppose that the natural value of labour was less, for if such was the case each of us in his turn must end his days in want and misery, a state of things which nature has wisely prevented any necessity for, but which unhappily too often occur, through ignorance, imprudence, or folly on the part of ourselves. It may be as well to observe that, in speaking of the wants of a man and his family, I do not allude to their temporal wants only, but also to their mental ones, for we can no more neglect our moral and intellectual wants with impunity than we can our temporal ones: nature will not permit this misconduct to go unpunished, and therefore he who is compelled, through low wages, to neglect the education of his children, is laying the foundation of future evil to the community, for the probability is that they will become a misery to themselves and a burden and pest to society; and thus the evil recoils upon those who inflicted it. It is ever thus, the beautiful laws of nature are self-acting, and ever vindicate themselves. We *may* escape the bungling laws of man but *never* those of nature. Employers, do you ever think of this; do you ever reflect that the human race are like a family, and that the interest of each is the interest of all; that we cannot inflict injury upon our fellow creatures without its recoiling upon ourselves, and that it is our duty to study the welfare of others as well as our own. Yes, there are many noble instances of employers who have done, and many who do it now. I have known such, and I remember them with gratitude and mention them with pleasure; at the same time I sincerely hope that if there are any among you who have ever added, or may at the present time contemplate adding to their own gains by curtailing those of their employés, I say I earnestly hope that they will reflect and consider whether the state of their own profits and the amount of their employés' wages will justify them, and if not I entreat them to pause ere they commit a fault which will continue to multiply in its evil effects, like a false figure in arithmetic; let them remember that by so doing they may cause men to neglect the education of their children, and thus cause much present evil and future suffering. And I cannot believe that any man will then consent to add one shilling to his purse obtained by any such disreputable means. Another effect of under-paid labour must not be overlooked: it is a well known fact that many men remain single simply because they know that their salary is insufficient to meet the necessary expenses of a family, and they are unwilling to enter into that state, fearing that they might see those they loved pining in want around them. It is a responsible position, and so serious that those who think most upon it are among the least likely to enter upon it, seeing the number of difficulties that beset them—and this one of low wages is not the least among the number. Now this is not a natural state of society—there are few men that desire to remain single, and were they educated and the multiplicity of difficulties removed, it is reasonable to believe that none would, for there must be great causes at work to make men apostates from nature. And what is the consequence of all this? Why, a vast amount of evil—as there always is whenever we deviate from the laws of nature. It will be found that however the sexes may differ in numbers in any locality or community, yet universally they are pretty evenly balanced. The consequence is that every man who remains single may be considered to compel a woman to do so likewise. And thus the paragon of nature's works, she whom all ages have delighted to worship, whose heart is the natural home of all the warmest and gentlest affections of our nature—who, true to nature, yearns to love and be loved, and who longs to possess offspring on which to lavish the fond affections of her nature—she is compelled to live solitary and childless. Whilst her marble figure is set up to be admired, the beautiful reality is too often forgotten, and all her gentle affections withered beneath the cold chilling influence of neglect. Nor is this all; but many other dire effects of this violation of nature's laws may be reckoned, and among them the horrors of prostitution. And thus this gentle being drags out a miserable and wretched existence—a slave to the corrupt and vitiated passions of men—until at length, wasted with mental and bodily disease, kicked and cuffed by every wretch, and crushed beneath an insupportable load of misery, she at last sinks, and frequently by her own hand, into her early and soon forgotten grave. Her troubles are over now, and the earth covers the human wreck,—the deplorable wreck of what was once a form of loveliness, once an innocent little smiling child, ere she dreamed of the horrible sufferings that have since befallen her; once the object of a fond mother's tender solicitude, and formed by nature to become herself a mother. How would the parent's heart have burst with anguish could she have foreseen the future life and sufferings and miserable end of her child, to whom death was a welcome friend, and the grave, with all its terrors, a welcome refuge from the storm of evil raised by the folly and ignorance of man! Is this not enough to draw tears from an assassin, aye, a very Thug? I say, raised by the folly and ignorance of men, for not one particle of all this evil has any real existence in nature. And now let me ask have I been drawing upon fancy. Is this only fiction? *Alas! no.* In London hundreds every year, who have passed through a similar life, end it in a similar way. Nor is it London in particular. Could we know all that have gone down to the grave in this way, we should find that such a quantity of dead bodies would be sufficient to erect a pyramid bigger than that of Cheops. In some countries of Europe, and in the civilised (?) and most polished country among the number, this state of things is considered a natural evil, (as if such a thing ever existed,) and legalised accordingly. Out upon such tag-rag philosophy. From whence did the contemptible imbecile who first founded this opinion draw his conclusions? where did he discover that nonentity a natural evil? It is from the detestable prevalence of this opinion that we make no attempt to put an end to it. When shall we raise ourselves to the level of the brutes—for they, not being like ourselves, reasoning creatures, do not take the pains to create evil for themselves, but obey nature and enjoy life accordingly. Now I am not going to attribute all this evil to ill-paid labour. As well might we attribute the mighty river to one little rill. For a great evil of this kind is like a great river, proceeding not from one source, but from many hundreds; and so does this. It is the accumulated result of many wrongs, which, however easy to stem at their source, continue to gather force and magnitude, until they become the mighty flood, sweeping human happiness to destruction. Now, Sir, this gigantic evil is not the fault of any one class in particular, but the whole of us. We have all helped to cause it, and we must all help to cure it; we have all contributed to it wilfully or unconsciously, and therefore we must all cease our contributions before we can hope to see it removed, and then the result is certain. I am not so sanguine as to believe that we shall live to see this accomplished: that will fall to the lot of a future and happier generation; but I do hope to see it commenced. I have no doubt that there are many estimable men who are employers of labour, who would feel shocked if they thought they had in any way contributed towards the evils I have enumerated. Whether they have paid lower wages than they were justified in doing will be known by an appeal to their own conscience, for that is nature's tribunal, and is the only one from which a false decision never emanates. It matters little that they may have paid all that could be legally claimed, or that they could lawfully seek to get labour at the lowest possible price; for how often is that legally right which is morally wrong? (so much for man's laws!) and how often do man's laws run counter to those of nature? And if, in obeying nature's laws, we break those of man, we may be certain that the latter had no business there. If, then, employers pay the labourer less than he is entitled to, they may be assured that they are doing their part to perpetuate the above evils; for among the many causes which contribute to these low wages is by no means the least among the number. For poverty in the parents may, and probably will, lead to neglected education in the children, which, in its turn, leads to error and intemperance, and other crimes. Inability to support a home leads to celibacy; and the whole of these evils collectively lead to prostitution. I am aware that it is the case with many men that the more money they earn the more they debase themselves; but this is the result of deficient training and education, and only shows the necessity for its more careful cultivation for the future. And, besides, it is no argument that because one man abuses his advantages that another should be deprived of them.

J. G. WHITE.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. ARCHIBALD CRAIG, of the firm of Brodie and Craig, builders, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, which will take place on FRIDAY AFTERNOON. The procession will move from his late residence, Barker-street, near Bathurst-street West, at 3 o'clock precisely. R. STEWART, undertaker, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors have the satisfaction to draw the attention of intending assurers to the important and peculiar privileges accorded to the Society by its ACT OF INCORPORATION, among which are the following:—

(1) The Protection to a gradually increasing amount of all its policies after an endurance of two years, against the operation of laws relating to insolvency.

(2) The Protection of Policies of Married Women against the debts or control of their husbands.

(3) For the encouragement of small assurers, their policies are relieved from the heavy tax involved in taking out letters of administration, &c.

Annual premiums for Assurance of £100, with bonus additions.

Age,	25	35	45	55
Premium,	£2 2 8	£2 15 4	£3 16 0	£5 12 2

Comparative view of bonuses accruing to a Policy of Assurance of £500, effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

An English Proprietary Company, ten premiums paid	£50 16 8
Scottish "Widows' Fund" (Mutual), seven premiums paid	70 0 0
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, five premiums paid	81 13 7

For full tables see prospectus.

General conditions as to surrenders, voyaging, residence abroad, loans to members, payment of claims, &c., &c., will be found to be more than usually liberal.

Prospectuses, printed forms, and all information may be obtained from any of the agents, or at the chief offices, from

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, June 5.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. Office, NEW PITT-STREET, Sydney. CAPITAL, £400,000, in 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS:
H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman.
William Brown, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
John Alexander, Esq. William Fanning, Esq.
Thomas W. Smith, Esq. Walter Lamb, Esq.

MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain H. T. Fox, Fort-street.

AGENT and MARINE SURVEYOR for the Port of Newcastle
John Bingle, Esq.

SURVEYOR for Auckland, New Zealand:
Captain Alexander Grange.

LONDON AGENT:
Thomas Brown, Esq., 62, Moorgate-street.

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances.

Rates of Premium per cent. by first-class vessels not under forty-five tons, free from average unless general:

	Guineas.		Guineas'
Europe	1½	Port Phillip, by sailing vessel	1¼
India, China, and Manila	2½	Ditto, per steamer	¾
Java	2	Clarence River	2
Torres' Straits	3	Moreton Bay, (by the northern passage) ...	1½
Valparaiso and Lima ...	2	Wide Bay	1½
California	2	Launceston	1½
Mauritius	2	Hobart Town..............	1
Bourbon	2½	Ditto, by steamer.........	¾
Auckland	1½	Twofold Bay	¾
Ditto, by steamer.........	¾	Tahiti	1½
Port Nicholson............	2	Otago	2½
Port Nelson	2½		
Port Cooper	2½		
Adelaide....................	1½		

Goods insured with particular average, from ½ to per cent. extra.

Time risks on first-class vessels:—
3 months .... 3 guineas per cent.
6 ditto.......................... 5 ditto ditto
12 ditto.......................... 9 ditto ditto
Whaling voyage......... 10 guineas per cent.

Specie—to or from London, one guinea and three quarters per cent., and policies will be issued in triplicate, payable in London, if required.

Specie—To or from Melbourne, by sailing vessels, 1 guinea per cent.; by steamers, ¾ per cent.

The Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &c., and where claims for damages are likely to be made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office. JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Paid up capital, £250,000.

INTEREST OF CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCES.

Notice is hereby given that, from and after this date, customers of this Bank will be allowed interest on their weekly minimum balances of current accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Money deposited for fixed periods will bear interest as heretofore.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD WRENCH, General Manager.
Sydney, 4th August.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.
Paid up Capital £500,000, with power to increase it to One Million.

INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

With reference to the present high rates obtainable for money in England, it has been determined to allow from and after 1st proximo, to all parties keeping current accounts at this Bank, interest at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily credit balances.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On money lodged for certain fixed periods, interest will be allowed according to the following scale:—
On sums repayable on three months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto ditto six months' notice, 4 ditto ditto.
Ditto ditto twelve months' notice, 5 ditto ditto.

From and after the 1st proximo interest will be charged on cash credit accounts at the rate of nine per cent. per annum.

The Bank will continue to discount bills at previous rates.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank,
Sydney, 27th July.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital .... £1,260,000.
Reserve Fund .... 252,000.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

From and after this date INTEREST will be allowed at the rate of TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM on the monthly minimum Balances at the credit of current deposit accounts. And

Per annum.
On money deposited for three months certain, 3 per cent.
Ditto 6 ditto 4 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto 5 ditto

GEO. K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, 1st August, 1857.

PREMIUMS REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of London.
Capital £1,500,000.

Dwelling and Counting Houses constructed in accordance with the Building Act, of brick and stone, with slated, metal, or shingled roofs, for every hundred pounds assured, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d.; buildings for storing merchandise and for trades, as above, for every hundred pounds assured, from 3s. 9d. to 8s.; weatherboard and buildings not included in the preceding, and hazardous risks, by special agreement. Ships in harbour or dock, in the Port of Sydney, with warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d.; with liberty to repair, 10s.; ships building, 15s. per cent. per annum. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims adjusted and paid in Sydney. GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., agents.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—EXTENSION INTO NEWCASTLE.—Persons desirous of contracting for the whole of the works required to be done in the construction of about one mile of the above railway can see the plans and specification at the Commissioners' Offices, on and after THURSDAY, 13th instant.

Tenders will be received for each class of work, at the rates to be named by the parties tendering, viz.—
Earthwork, at per cubic yard.
Brickwork, at per cubic yard.
Timberwork, at per cubic foot.
Ironwork, at per pound.
Fencing, at per yard lineal.

Schedules setting forth all the various classes and kinds of work to be tendered for will be exhibited, on application, at the offices of the Railway Commissioners, Philip-street North.

Tenders to be sent in addressed to the Commissioners, and endorsed "Tenders for Works," not later than 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 19th instant.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

(By order) JOHN RAE, Secretary.
Railway Department, Sydney, 12th August.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a sugar-house, distillery, dam, and jetty, at Table Bay, North Shore, for Messrs. James Robey and Company.

Separate tenders will be received for each work. Plans and specifications may be seen, and all particulars ascertained on application to the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before MONDAY, the 24th instant.

Security will be required for the due performance of the works, and the proprietors will not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

WEAVER and KEMP, architects and engineers, 42, Pitt-street. August 13.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—Notice is hereby given that TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received at this office, until noon of SATURDAY, the 15th instant, for certain repairs required to be done at the Military Powder Magazine, Goat Island.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and every information obtained, at the Royal Engineer Office, Lower George-street, any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Payment will be made on completion of the work by Ordnance draft on the Treasury Chest.

Commissariat Office, 10th August, 1857.
JOHN B. PRICE, A.C.G.

TO QUARRYMEN.—TENDERS are required for Quarrying Rock in the Foundations of a Store at the Circular Quay, adjoining Clark's Hotel, for J. H. ATKINSON, Esq. Particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned, to whom Tenders are to be addressed, on or before FRIDAY next, the 14th instant. WEAVER and KEMP, architects, 42, Pitt-street. August 11th.

TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—Court and Watchhouse, Wingham.—Tenders will be received at the office of the Board of Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 14th September, from persons willing to contract for erection of a Court and Watchhouse, at Wingham. Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Court and Watchhouse, Wingham." Plans, specification, and form of tender may be seen and further particulars obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney; or at the Police Office, Port Macquarie.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned during THIS DAY, for Caulking and Sheathing the Decks of the H. R. N. S. N. Company's steamship WILLIAMS. Particulars may be obtained on application at the Company's offices. TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager. H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street.

TENDERS are required for the Stone and Brickwork of a house at Paddington. For plans and specifications apply to J. WEST, Balmain, near Crook's Ferry.

TENDERS are required for the Erection of a Cottage at the Point Piper Road, (rubble or otherwise). Plan and specification at Barcom Glen Cottage, New South Head Road, any day after four o'clock.

TO BUILDERS.—Notice.—The time for receiving TENDERS for Three Houses in Market-street is extended until WEDNESDAY next, the 19th instant. WEAVER and KEMP, architects, 42, Pitt-street.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, from Fairfield station, a Tan-coloured GREYHOUND BITCH. Any one bringing her to the Captain Cook Inn, Miller's Point, will receive the above reward; any one detaining her after this notice will be prosecuted. J. BUSHBY.

STRAYED into my yard, on Thursday evening, a small pepper-coloured Terrier BITCH. The owner can have her by paying expenses. Apply to JAMES TUNKS, Picton Arms, Campbell-street.

STOLEN on Saturday Night, the 8th August a Black GOAT, bald face, white spot on side, two white spots on hind and fore legs, on the point of kidding. Whoever will give the necessary information will be well rewarded, at No. 21, Yurong-street.

LOST, a small Dark Tan Terrier DOG, with uncut ears and tail. Any one bringing the same to Mr. PARK'S, 39, Yurong-street, near Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo, will be rewarded.

LOST, a small Roll of PAPERS, wrapped in ..., on the Paddington Road. The finder will receive 5s. reward on returning same to Globe Hotel, corner of Castlereagh and Market streets.

LOST, between Erskine-street, Crook's Ferry, Balmain, and the Patent Slip, Pyrmont, three £5 Notes and £1 ditto. L. B., HERALD Office.

LOST YESTERDAY, in Pitt, King, or George streets, a PORTEMONNAIE, containing money, a ring, and document of value to the owner only. The finder will be rewarded by applying to Messrs. BRUSH and MACDONNELL, jewellers, George-street.

FOUND, a small sum of MONEY, in George-street. Apply to THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO.

MONEY—FOUND, on the Floor of DAWSON, THOMPSON, and CO.'S, 249, George-street, on Wednesday, 5th instant. The loser can have it on identification.

NOTICE TO SEAMEN and others that have left property in my house, if not redeemed in seven days from this date they will be sold to pay expenses. WILLIAM FARRELL, 52, George-street. August 13th.

NOTICE.—Unless JOHN CADMAN, Bricklayer, calls at the Globe Tavern within fourteen days from this date, and pays the amount he owes, the articles left by him will be sold to defray the same.

IN the Assignment of WILLIAM HENRY SPARKS, formerly of Parramatta, Shopkeeper.—A FINAL Dividend of Nine Pence and One Farthing in the Pound will be paid to the Creditors in this Estate, on application to FRANCIS WATKINS. Parramatta, 13th August.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP of BRIGHT and DAVIS, Storekeepers, Wollongong.—For SALE per tender, or at a valuation, on the 22nd instant, the remainder of BRIGHT and DAVIS'S stock of Drapery, Grocery, &c., the same on view from the 15th to the 21st instant.

BRIGHT and DAVIS would remind parties about commencing storekeeping that this is a chance seldom met with, as their stock is clean, and well assorted, and only being disposed of in consequence of the one partner leaving the district, and the other going into a new line of business.

N.B.—Full particulars can be obtained on application to Mr. R. GRIFFITHS, of COUTIN and GRIFFITHS, 62, King-street, Sydney.

All claims against the firm to be sent in immediately for liquidation, and all debts due to them must be paid on or before the 15th instant, or they will be placed in the hands of our solicitor, for recovery.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Council of New South Wales in the next ensuing session for leave to introduce a Bill to extend and enlarge the objects and powers of a certain company carrying on business in Sydney, and incorporated under the name of the Pyrmont Bridge Company, and for other purposes therein mentioned. Dated this 29th day of July, A.D. 1857. ALLEN and BOWDEN, solicitors for the said company.

PURSUANT to an order of the Supreme Court of New South Wales made in a cause of Daniel O'Neil and Jane Anne his wife, John Edghill and Charles Edghill against Thomas Brennand, the creditors of Charles Moore Edghill, late of Munderwaddry, in the district of Murrumbidgee, in this colony, esquire, deceased, who died on or about the 20th day of January, 1856, are by their solicitors, on or before the 11th day of September next, to come in and prove their debts or claims at my office, Supreme Court-house, King-street Sydney; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said order.

Friday, the eighteenth day of September next, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the said office, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims. Dated this eleventh day of August, 1857.

GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL,
Master in Equity.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the Will of CHARLES MARCIAN PENNY late of Glebe Point, near the city of Sydney, in the territory of New South Wales, gentleman, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this honorable Court, in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, that probate of the last will and testament of the abovenamed CHARLES MARCIAN PENNY, deceased, be granted to CHARLES WILLIAM PENNY, late of Geelong, in the colony of Victoria, but now of Glebe Point, aforesaid, chemist, the executor therein named.

Dated this thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven.

GEORGE WILLIAM GRAHAM, Proctor for the said Charles William Penny, No. 6 Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN THE ESTATE of the late Mrs. CHERRY, of Albion-street.—All claims against the estate of the deceased are to be forwarded for liquidation, and all debtors to the said estate are to pay their accounts forthwith to the undersigned, whose receipt only will be recognised. WILLIAM DOUGLASS, of Trickett and Douglass, 496 and 498, George-street, Sydney.

SECURITIES for SALE by the UNDERSIGNED viz.—
Bank New South Wales Shares
Commercial Bank Shares
Australian Joint Stock Bank Shares
Australian Gas-Light Company Shares
Sydney Insurance Company Shares
Newcastle Coal and Copper Company Shares
River Murray Navigation Company Shares
Australasian Steam Navigation Debentures, bearing 7 per cent. interest
Geelong and Melbourne Railway Debentures, bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable in the colonies
Ditto ditto, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable in Colony or London
New South Wales Government Debentures, bearing 5 per cent. interest, redeemable in Sydney or London 1860 and 1861.

W. J. LENNON, Stock and Share Broker, 25, Pitt-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to make cash advances—
On approved stock and station mortgages
On wool liens
On produce consigned to England
On bonded certificates
On goods in Circular free or bonded stores.
And on other approved mercantile securities.
Grant credits on London, negociable by their agents in execution of orders for
American goods
Eastern produce, and
West coast produce.
To import to order, British and continental merchandise.
HOW, WALKER, and CO.

TRUST MONEY.—£1200 to be LENT, on approved freehold security, at a moderate rate of interest. Apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. NORTON, SON, and BARKER. JOHN ARKINS, 286, George-street.

STRAW PLAITS.—GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., have just opened several cases of straw plait, assorted in Dunstable, brown and black ditto, rice and tuscan, in quantities to suit the trade, and various qualities. 3, Wynyard-street.

FRENCH STAY WAREHOUSE, late V. PROTOIS, 32, Hunter-street. Just opened, a case of French Corsets, minute corsets and imperatrice ditto, fastening with a spring in front, and lacing behind, &c.

SPRING FASHIONS.—A new supply of fashionable Bonnet-shapes, wholesale and retail, at W. READING'S, Berlin House, 254, George-street.

HATS, Caps, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, and General Millinery, in the newest style, at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

BABY LINEN, just opened, in good variety, at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Underclothing, Juvenile Frocks, Pelisses and Tunics, at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

BERLIN WOOL, Canvas, Patterns, Traced Embroidery, and everything connected with the fancy needlework department, supplied on the most reasonable terms, at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

GLASS SHADES, Wax Flowers, Fruit, and Ornamental Leatherworks, at Berlin House, 254, George-st.

LUBIN'S'S most Fashionable Perfumes, ex Manitou, at HOBSON and WHITING'S, 69, Hunter-street.

CANDIED FRUITS, in first-rate order, ex Manitou, at HOBSON and WHITING'S, 69, Hunter-street.

ARMY and NAVY HAIR DYE, ex Manitou, at HOBSON and WHITING'S, 69, Hunter-street.

JUST RECEIVED, ex Maid of Judah and Manitou, a varied assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing, Shirts, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Collars, &c., in all the newest styles and shapes, at E. J. SCRIVENER'S, George-st.

WASHING SUPERSEDED.—Gents' Patent Enamelled Collars, 2s. 6d. per dozen, at E. J. SCRIVENER'S, George-street.

READ THE LIST OF PRICES at the GOLDEN BOOT, 92, Parramatta-street:—
Stout sprigg'd bluchers, 6s. 6d., usually sold at 7s. 6d.
Strong hob nail'd ditto, 10s., ditto 11s. 6d.
Stout kip ditto bradded, 9s. 6d., ditto 11s.
Best calf cossacks, 11s. 6d., ditto 14s.
Good clarence boots, 11s. 6d., ditto 13s. 6d.
Light calf short boots, 13s. 6d., ditto 16s.
Stout ditto ditto, 16s., ditto 18s.
Best calf ditto, 17s. 6d., ditto 20s.
Light calf wellingtons, 13s. 6d., ditto 17s.
Very good ditto, 20s., ditto 22s. 6d.
Best ditto, 22s. 6d., ditto 25s.
Youths' and boys' boots and shoes of every sort, very good and cheap.

LADIES' GOODS.
Women's leather boots, 7s. 9d., usually sold at 9s.
Good strong ditto, 10s., ditto 12s.
Ladies' cashmere boots, 4s. 6d., ditto 5s. 6d.
Ditto patent goloshed, 8s. 6d., ditto 9s. 6d.
Ditto cordovan ditto, 8s., ditto 9s.
Ditto patent slippers, 5s., ditto 6s.
Ditto seal ditto, 3s. 6d., ditto 4s.
Girls' and Children's boots, slippers, patent straps, &c. &c., very cheap.
J. and F. ROBINSON, proprietors.

SWISS EMBROIDERED CURTAINS, extremely elegant, four yards long, two yards wide. WALTHAM RUSH, Pitt-street.

GUIPURE LACE CURTAINS, extremely elegant, combining the strength of muslin with the gracefulness of lace, four yards long, two yards wide. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-street.

COALS.—For SALE, on board the barque INDUS, 100 tons A. A. Company's Coals. Apply to Captain POOLE, on board; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

POTATOES.—Prime Potatoes for SALE at the Store, Grafton Wharf.

NEWTOWN FOLKS.—Finest teas, 1s. 6d. and 2s.; Turkey coffee, 1s. 2d.; hams, bacon, cheese, and lard, 1s.; jams, jellies, and bottled fruits, from 1s. 3d.; sperm candles, 1s. 4d.; best moulds, 8d. APPLETON'S Stores.

NOTICE.—Prime Maize, first-rate Lucerne Hay, Bran, Pollard, crushed Maize, steam-cut Chaff, &c., &c., at GIBBS' Store, Union Wharf, foot of Market-street. N.B.—Delivery free within the city.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—FOR SALE, at Warrah, Liverpool Plains, half-bred, three-quarter-bred, and pure bred Durham Bulls, at prices from £10 to £30. Immediate delivery can be given.

FOR SALE, Farms on the Karuah, the Gloucester, and the Manning Rivers, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Stroud, Port Stephens. Terms very liberal.

TO LET, Telligbary House and Grounds, containing 7 rooms, outhouses, &c., two miles from Stroud, and on the banks of the Kaurah River; stands in a paddock containing 67 acres of good pasturage, with right to depasture cattle and horses on the A. A. Co.'s estate.

TO LET, Black Camp Creek, containing 10,400 acres, 14 miles from Stroud, and 8 miles from Dungog, with all the buildings and improvements—a shingled cottage, huts, stables, three large paddocks, stockyard, &c. A good station for a dairy, or for horses.

These two properties can be let for three, five, or seven years, and immediate possession can be given. Apply to ARTHUR HODGSON, 152, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, two Gigs and three Shamrock Dogcarts, all new, at LILLY'S Coach Factory, Clarence-street, near Druitt-street.

SEED POTATOES, imported expressly for planting. FEARNLEY'S, Lower George-street. Damaged Wheat and Biscuit.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and CO., AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS and MACHINE MAKERS, LINCOLN, and 78, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.—The Portable or Fixed Steam Engines, Thrashing Machinery, Corn Mills, and other manufactures of this celebrated firm may be obtained on the shortest notice, by order through any established Merchant.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Parties desirous of subscribing to the HERALD can be supplied by the following recognised NEWS AGENTS, who are authorised to give their own receipts for payments:—

Messrs. Perdriau and Co.		Balmain
Mr. T. Lusty	...	Brickfield-hill
F. Larter	...	South Head Road
C. Fallick	...	Newtown
F. Maclean	...	Rushcutter's Bay
William Abraham	...	Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, and Pitt-Town.
B. Mason	...	Parramatta
James Manfield	...	Smithfield
E. Goerts	...	Liverpool
Thomas Fisher	...	Campbelltown
George Pope	...	Kissing Point, Ryde
R. Blair	...	East and West Maitland
John Wisdom	...	Morpeth
E. Doherty	...	Raymond Terrace
C. Cottrell	...	Penrith, Emu, and St. Mary's
F. Codner	...	Petersham, and 624 George-street South
P. M'Grath	...	Longbottom, Concord, &c.
James Dole	...	Camperdown
W. Davey	...	North Shore
Peter Munro	...	No. 25, Woolloomooloo-st.
John Airs	...	Clyde-street, Miller's Point
Thoma Grace	...	Near the Toll Bar, Waverly

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines	One shilling.
Four ditto	Two shillings.
Six ditto	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three-pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum in advance.

. All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.

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